

The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Horrick 6-10-15

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BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

"TIMBER LAND FARMERS."

Some of the lands in the Government forests have as much as \$20,000 worth of timber on a single quarter-section, and the pressure on Washington to have these lands reclaimed for "settlement" is as strong as in the olden days when the opening of a large tract of public land was usually followed by a new crop of millionaires who waxed rich by the process of putting their "stool pigeons" on the land. However the old game does not work as easily as formerly, since Uncle Sam is becoming more particular about his settlers. 1,700,000 acres of government lands have been opened to settlement within the past decade, but Secretary Lane, who knows a pine tree from a corn stalk, and can tell whether the land is more desirable for tree farming than agricultural purposes, has withdrawn 2,500,000 acres of land, and will likely subject another couple of million acres to the same treatment. Of course the land specialists in timber, will be disappointed.

"NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS."

The campaign for "national preparedness" is being carried on at Washington with all the enthusiasm attendant upon revival meetings. The Hudson Maxim set of motion pictures, arranged by the Vitaphone Company, were exhibited at the Army and Navy and National Press Clubs, before going into the regular picture houses. Some of the enterprising newspaper men of the Capital have arranged a league to exploit "national preparedness," and nearly all the pencil wasters are specializing on the subject. If writers and words can protect the country against invasion the Washington correspondents will make American bomb proof.

THE PUZZLING CARRANZA.

In view of the fact that the Carranza government has maintained a sort of lobby in Washington, the attitude of the "First Chief" in Mexico City, in dealing with the Administration of the United States is rather puzzling. As a matter of home consumption an anti-American sentiment appears to be popular, but when Carranza's representatives have shown their hands in Washington, it has usually indicated a desire to secure the support of President Wilson and his advisors. There is very little difference in the world between Carranza talking for publication, and the Carranza on the ground.

MUFFINS THAT MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

Paco Sam's food experts declare that the old-fashioned stone-ground meal, is superior to the new-fangled stuff that comes out of the mills a ton a clip. The old meal preserved the rich flavor that made muffins, hoe-cake and pone famous. The reason why roller mill meal has become almost universal is because it will keep much longer than the stone-ground meal.

WHEN YOU HAVE PLEAS, GO-GARZE!

The Agricultural Department says that it takes from two weeks to several months for the egg of the flea to hatch, and that there is always danger of reinfestation unless the breeding places are destroyed.

UNCLE SAM'S GOING BROKE.

For the benefit of the inquiring members of the national family it may be stated upon the unqualified authority of one of the most unprejudiced and politically neutralized and sterilized Washington correspondents that the country has produced that Uncle Sam has not been wasting his money on vice, women or song. But the account kept in the family by Mr. McAlister, the President's son-in-law, and treasurer for the bewhiskered old gentleman who tags out in the red, white and blue, clearly demonstrates that the cash drawer is growing slimmer month by month. There will be some important conferences of the big chiefs in the Democratic party, held at the White House within the next few weeks, to devise methods to get more money into the federal till. A good many of the Democrats want to try slight "revisions" to put into action the principle of "tax for revenue only."

BAD MANNERED CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois requested the President to receive a delegation of men to tell him how to shape his foreign policy. Secretary Tumulty politely replied that the President had no time to give to

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mrs. J. C. Penney of Chicago arrived on Saturday for a three weeks' visit.

Mrs. J. H. Drummond and family of Portland were dinner guests on Monday.

Mrs. John F. Hill of Augusta entertained several friends from St. Louis, Mo., at luncheon on Saturday.

After an extended automobile tour with a party of friends Mr. W. J. Upson returned to Bethel on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Aldrich and the Misses Aldrich of Lake Forest, Ill., were luncheon guests on Monday.

Miss Georgina R. Smith of Auburn, N. Y., is visiting at The Elms as a guest of her sister, Miss M. L. Smith.

Mrs. F. H. Rose and Master Burton Rose of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived on Tuesday. They are at the Inn for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Newcomb Carlton of New York City is visiting her mother, Mrs. Winslow, who with the Misses Winslow is spending the summer at the Inn.

Congressman and Mrs. Littauer of New York, returning from a trip through the White Mountains, were guests on Wednesday and Thursday.

Hon. G. A. Culberson, United States Senator from Texas, and Mrs. Culberson, accompanied by Mrs. Mary H. Schuler arrived on Thursday for an extended visit.

Judge Clarence Hale of Portland, accompanied by Judge Frederic Dodge, of Boston, Mass., and George C. Wheeler of Portland were guests at the Inn on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. A. T. Rowe, who was a summer visitor to Bethel for a number of years, was a luncheon guest on Saturday. Mrs. Rowe formerly occupied the Rowe cottage, now known as the "Elms."

Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleisher, accompanied by Miss B. Anthon, all of Philadelphia, Pa., who have spent the early summer at Belgrade Lakes, arrived at the Inn on Saturday and will remain throughout September.

Dr. A. L. Beals and Dr. Edw. S. Bryant, both of Brockton, Mass., were overnight guests at the Inn on Monday. Dr. A. L. Beals is one of the most prominent physicians of his home city and Dr. Bryant is Brockton's leading dentist. They are en route to Burlington, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Bowen accompanied by Mrs. Payson Decker on a motor trip from Philadelphia, were guests at the Inn on Sunday and Monday. Visiting Bethel has become an annual event with Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, this being their third visit in as many years.

Arriving on Wednesday in three touring cars were: Mrs. Charles Orr Skeer, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Bradshaw, Miss Michler and Miss Proby, all from Bethlehem, Penn. They were joined on Thursday by Rev. and Mrs. Breed of Cleveland. Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Breed each own a very valuable dog. Mrs. Bradshaw's dog is a Belgian Chow from the kennels of the King of Belgium. Each year the keeper of the kennels is permitted to sell one dog and in this way Mrs. Bradshaw secured the one she now possesses. Mrs. Bradshaw has several times refused offers of \$1,000 for her pet. Mrs. Breed's dog is a Pekinese and small enough to carry in an ordinary handbag. This dog has won several blue ribbons at bench shows whenever exhibited. The entire party, with the exception of Dr. Breed, who will remain in Bethel for a short stay, left for the White Mountains on Saturday.

Arrivals:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. Kins, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John Nickerson, Jr., New York City; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Kershaw, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Swift, Boston, Mass.; Mr. William Mohr, New York, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hakes, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hazen, Somerville, Mass.; Elmer Van Wyck, New York City; Mr. Philip L. Jones, New York City; P. J. Deering, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Metcalf, Holyoke, Mass.; and

PIANO RECITAL BY

MISS DORRIS FROST

Last Thursday evening Miss Dorris Frost, a pupil of Mrs. Stella Burnham, assisted by Miss Grace Dean of South Paris, Miss Hazel Arno and Miss Marion Frost of Bethel gave a recital in Odd Fellows' Hall, Mrs. Burnham accompanying. The following program furnished a most delightful evening's entertainment.

Miss Frost has devoted several years to the study of music and plays with a delicacy of touch and expression that is most pleasing to music lovers.

Miss Dean made her first appearance as violin soloist in Bethel, and all were delighted.

Miss Marion Frost gave Sandalphon with the same expression and interpretation of the thought of the poet that has made her a most interesting reader.

Mrs. Burnham's accompaniments and duets with Miss Frost were most highly complimented and all offered congratulations to teacher, pupil and assistants.

At the close of the program a bouquet of carnations was presented to Miss Frost by the Rebekahs.

PROGRAM.

Lustspiel Overture, Keler Bela.
Mrs. Burnham, Miss Frost, Miss Arno.
Allegro from Sonata, Op. 14, No. 1, Beethoven.

Violin Solo, air with variations, Dancin' Miss Dean.

Silhouette, Dvorak.
Two Larks, Leachotzky.

Reading—Selected, Miss Frost.
Miss Marion Frost.

Shepherds All and Maidens Fair, Nevin.
Indian Flute Call and Love Song, Harmonized by Lieurance.

Silver Spring, Massou.
Miss Frost.

Violin Solo—Remembrance, Englemann.
Miss Dean.

Adagio from Moonlight Sonata, Beethoven.
Fantasia in D minor, Mozart.

The Ingenious Myerbeer, arr. by Smith.
Mrs. Burnham, Miss Frost.

LADIES' AID FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a food and fancy goods sale at Grange Hall next Wednesday afternoon, August 25. Japanese tea will be served by the young ladies.

In the evening there will be an entertainment consisting of music, readings and a farce, entitled, "The Packing of the Home Missionary Barrel," with the following cast of characters: Mrs. Brown, hostess, Evelyn Colburn, Mrs. Green, the boss, Mrs. Anna, Mrs. Dimp, short and stout, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Jones, a confirmed invalid, Florence Springer, Mrs. Marks, willing worker, Jessie Brown, Mrs. White, willing worker, Lillian Stowell, Ada Tyler, Mrs. Lamb, the widow, Elsie Davis, Mrs. Elm, the slumbering spinster, Ethel Haxelton, Sophie, the polish girl, Elsie Davis.

BIOCYCLE CONTEST.

The following is a list to date of the boys with their points: Eugene Van Den Kerkhofen, 298; Edward Hanscom, 383; Theodore King, 94; Walter Imanu, 50; Raymond Chapman, 29; Burton Abbott, 2; Elmer Jean, 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Green, Holyoke, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Backley, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Buckley, Boston, Mass.; Mr. P. B. Goddard, Portland, Me.; Mr. C. E. Ford, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Houghton, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Murray, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. H. L. Swan, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Swan, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Russell, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Marvin, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. P. L. Cady, Mansfield, Mass.; Miss C. L. Cady, Mansfield, Mass.; Miss H. M. Cady, Mansfield, Mass.; Miss A. L. McKim, Mansfield, Mass.; Mr. E. C. Paine, Mansfield, Mass.; Miss Alice Eames, Hingham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Deibel, Auburn, Me.; Miss Libby, Auburn, Me.; Mrs. Dunn, Auburn, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, Rockland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stevens, Rockland.

UNIVERSALIST

ENTERTAINMENT

Odeon Hall, Tuesday Evening, August 17

Bethel people were very fortunate to have the privilege of hearing Master Leo Lyons Tuesday evening. Master Lyons is a remarkable boy, not only for his age, but for his versatility. Whether in his reading, singing or dancing he was equally pleasing.

The other numbers of the program were well received and well rendered. Bethel is proud of its local talent, and the vocal solos by Miss Martyn and Mr. Chapin and the piano solos by Miss Frost struck a responsive chord. Miss Haskell of Norway is always a welcome guest and her violin solo merited the applause it received. The selections by the Criterion Orchestra added greatly to the program.

The ladies of the Universalist Circle are to be complimented on their successful entertainment. The program follows:

Selection, Criterion Orchestra.
(a) Scotch Song.
(b) Highland Fling Dance, Master Leo Lyons.

Piano Solo, Dorris Frost.

Vocal Solo, Milton Chapin.

Reading—Selected, Master Leo Lyons.

Selection, Criterion Orchestra.

Vocal Solo, Mona Martyn.

(a) Song—Irish Hearts Are True, Master Leo Lyons.

(b) Irish Dance, Master Leo Lyons.

Violin Solo, Marion Haskell.

Reading—Selected, Master Leo Lyons.

Piano Solo, Dorris Frost.

(a) Character Song, Master Leo Lyons.

(b) Waltz (Gog Dance), Master Leo Lyons.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION.

Large Crowd and Good Speakers at West Summer, Saturday, Make An Interesting Meeting.

The University of Maine College of Agriculture held a field meeting Saturday at the orchard of Sydney F. Brown, West Summer. The object of the meeting was to show the work Mr. Brown has been doing in the way of renovating an old orchard. It had been neglected for some years, diseases and insects had begun making serious havoc. He started the work by pruning, spraying and cultivating a part of it. The whole of the orchard he has pruned and has about one half of it under cultivation at this time. The most conspicuous thing is the difference in color of the foliage, noticeable as one passes along the highway. All of the trees have been fertilized with chemicals using about twelve pounds to the tree. The trees that have been cultivated have made good growth while those in soil, having some cultivation, the wood growth, has not been satisfactory and the fruit not nearly as large, thus emphasizing the value of cultivation in our Maine orchards.

Speakers for the day were George A. Yeaton, agent in charge of orchard demonstration work in Oxford county, Sydney F. Brown, proprietor of the orchard, Wilson H. Conant of Buckfield, president of the Pomological Society, and Hon. Charles F. Brown of Boston, father of the proprietor.

Members of Pleasant Pond Grange took the occasion to hold a field meeting in connection with the orchard demonstration meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney F. Brown served a fine lunch to the speakers and coffee was served to all. Pictures were taken while all looked pleasant. Freeman L. Wyman, secretary of the Oxford County Fruit Growers Association was present and was in his usual good humor. A very interesting talk by Ex-Gov. John D. Long was much enjoyed.

Nine granges were represented, one from New Hampshire and one from Massachusetts. About two hundred and fifty guests enjoyed a very interesting and profitable meeting, as the speakers were all earnest in their work and understood their business.

HOME AND STORE, Boston, only 15c year and your ad free; fight department stores. 7-9-3ms.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

GRANGE NEWS

CANTON GRANGE.

The annual field day of Canton Grange was held at the fair grounds, Saturday, with an average attendance. The speaker of the day, Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Auburn, gave an excellent address, taking for his subject, "The Grange, the Farm, and the Home," which was listened to with deep interest. The Grange choir furnished music and a social good time was enjoyed.

GRANGE FIELD DAY.

The annual field meeting of Oxford Pomona Grange was held last Thursday on the Oxford County Agricultural Association Fair Grounds. In spite of the pressing work on the farms due to the long continued rainy weather 328 people attended the exercises of the afternoon.

In the forenoon the time was devoted to sociability, without any formal program, and a picnic dinner was eaten with coffee furnished on the grounds.

At one o'clock the people assembled at the big grand stand, which was shaded and cool. Several selections were played by Shaw's Orchestra, and then the assembly was called to order by J. H. Edwards, master of Oxford Pomona Grange, who after briefly welcoming the people introduced C. O. Parlin of Bowdoinham, lecturer of the State Grange.

Mr. Parlin devoted the short time which he spoke to calling attention to the inequity resulting from the present distribution of the common school money by the state. In some towns there are twenty-six weeks of school, and in others thirty-six, he said, and the towns which have twenty-six weeks generally have schools of inferior quality to those where there are thirty-six. There is a great variation in the percentage of local taxation for schools in the several towns. Even in different towns in Oxford County there will be found much variation. From the report of the state superintendent we find that last year the town of Albany raised by local taxation for school purposes \$5.40 on a thousand of valuation, and had 137 days of school. Greenwood raised \$5.70 on a thousand for schools, and had 130 days. Lincoln Plantation raised 10 cents on a thousand, and had 180 days. Newry raised 70 cents on a thousand, and had 140 days. Three mills is assessed by the state for school purposes, and is distributed to the towns, one mill of it on the basis of the valuation, which makes an inequitable distribution. He urged his hearers to think of these things, and be prepared to support some plan by which the cities and towns can receive back from the state of the school fund in proportion to the number of scholars attending school and the length of time they spend there.

There was a reading, "The Old Actor's Story," by Mrs. Alice Wood of Snow's Falls, who responded to an encore, and several songs were sung by the audience in the course of the program, and several selections given by the orchestra.

State Master C. S. Stetson of Greenwood was then presented to the audience, and after congratulating the people and expressing his gratitude for the attendance, so unexpectedly large under the conditions, he called the roll of the granges, and found that eighteen granges in Maine and New Hampshire were represented, this being the largest number so far in this series of meetings.

With only a brief talk Mr. Stetson introduced Principal W. E. Sargent of Hebron Academy to give the principal address of the afternoon.

By way of preliminary Mr. Sargent congratulated the grange upon having a record of achievement. It is a great thing, he said, to belong to something. "Man is immortal as long as he is talked about," says the Greek maxim. The grange is immortal as long as it is talked about, and it is talked about as long as it is doing something. He instanced the reforms of the evils of discrimination in railroad rates, leading to the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other allied matters, as having been initiated and forwarded by the grange.

Turning then to his main theme, Mr. Sargent spoke of some phases of the temperance question, and cited numerous facts to show the advance that has been made in combating intemperance, and practically all of it in about a hundred years. Numerous quotations and citations were made to show how general was the use of liquor, even in connection with the church. One amusing feature was a bill for supplies furnished an ordaining council of a church just about a hundred years ago, which included, for the three days of the

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

FURNISHED ROOMS, AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE.

C. C. BRYANT, 2 Mechanic St., Bethel, Maine, Telephone Connection.

FOR SALE.

My house and stable on Mechanic street. Good place for summer home, nice shade trees and piazza. Near station. For particulars inquire of MARTHA E. BARTLETT, 4-1-tf. Bethel, Maine.

AUTOS TO LET.

4-passenger Buick, 20c per mile. 4-passenger Ford, 15c per mile. Also by the day or hour. No parties too large.

KING'S LIVERY STABLE, Bethel, Maine.

WANTED: Salesman, a live wire to book orders. High grade stock. Good proposition assured. Write at once, Sales Manager.

THE OAKLAND NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn. 8-19-15-p.

NOTICE.

Beginning Saturday, August 21, 1915, the Bethel Savings Bank and the Bethel National Bank will close at 12 o'clock noon instead of at 1 P. M., as heretofore.

LADIES' SHAMPOOING and massaging with up-to-date appliances. Mrs. Brown will make appointments for Tuesday and Thursday evenings at my shop.

HARRY H. BROWN, Bethel, Maine. 8-12-34-p.

Typewriter to let by the week or month, 50c per week, \$2.00 per month. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

TO THE PEOPLE OF BETHEL AND VICINITY

I have secured the services of an expert shoe repairer who has set up for work in my store.

Bring in your shoe repair work and have it attended to in first class manner.

ELMER H. YOUNG.

FREE BED AT C. M. G. HOSPITAL.

For Residents of Andover and Northern Oxford County by Will of Mrs. Emma F. Newton, late of Sabattus.

The Central Maine General Hospital of Lewiston has just received from Dr. M. T. Newton of Sabattus, executor of the estate of the late Emma F. Newton, a check for \$5,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a perpetual free bed at the Hospital. The only conditions attached to the bequest according to the wishes of the testator are that in its bestowal the first preference be given to a resident of Andover, Oxford County, and second, to a resident of Northern Oxford County.

Miss Newton, who was for 35 years a teacher in Alabama, Texas and Massachusetts, was born in Andover, and wishing to confer some permanent credit on her native town and community, selected this way as the best means to do it.

council, liquor to the amount of over twenty dollars. As late as 1840 he finds a life insurance company charging ten per cent extra on a policy issued to a Quaker, because he seemed to be thin of blood, and refused to partake of the good things which God had provided, including alcoholic liquor.

In contrast to these conditions Mr. Sargent showed how at the present time life insurance companies regard as very hazardous risks people engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor, and frequently will not accept them at all. He showed how many forces are now engaged in fighting liquor—the church, trainers of athletes, labor organizations, scientists, educators, the big corporations which employ labor, the nations new at war in Europe—all have put the ban on liquor. All this has been accomplished in the short space of a hundred years, but there is still a great work to be done.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS AS TO CANNING THE SEEDY BLACKBERRY AND OTHER BERRIES.

Raspberries are now with us in abundance, blueberries are here and blackberries bring with their ripening the early suggestion of the coming autumn. With the approach of that season the Maine housewife naturally turns her attention to the apple and pear products as well as the hardy vegetables that the summer's garden has produced, and of course, the pickles.

At best blackberries contain a great many seeds and unless the bush has been well supplied with moisture during the time of ripening the berries will contain but a small percentage of pulp and juice. Berries grown in a hot dry season when cooked will prove almost indigestible, and in the case of young children often dangerous, being many times the direct cause of stomach and bowel diseases. The cooked seeds are apt also to impart a bitter flavor to the entire mass. It is, therefore, poor economy to attempt to can blackberries unless they are well supplied with pulp and juice. Even then it is difficult to retain the natural flavor.

A method of canning blackberries that preserves the shape, color and flavor of the berry better than many others is the steaming method. Make a thin syrup by boiling for ten minutes over a quick fire granulated sugar and water in the proportion of one quart of sugar to one quart of water. Allow this to stand until the next day. Then before filling the cans, allow it to boil about five minutes longer, or until it "thickens." Prepare half as many quarts of sugar as there will be quarts of canned berries. A case of 24 quarts of large, juicy blackberries, freshly picked, will usually can sixteen quarts, and will require about eight quarts of syrup.

Prepare the berries, wash them carefully and place them in the cans. Sift the covers on loosely without the rubbers, and place them in a wash boiler partly filled with warm water. Add water until the cans are covered within two inches of the top. Allow water to boil until the blackberries are heated through. Remove one can from the boiler, place a new rubber on it, and fill it to overflowing with the heavy, boiling syrup, then seal and treat the other cans in the same way.

If you wish to experiment with blackberries, to find how little heating is required to keep them, prepare the fruit and put into three jars, and fill to overflowing with boiling syrup and seal. Store Number One can away. After twenty-four hours pour syrup from the other two cans, heat it once more to the boiling point after adding a little more sugar and water, in order to have enough to refill the cans, and fill and seal the cans once more. Store Number Two can away with Number One. At the end of another twenty-four hours pour the contents from one can Number Three and heat to a boiling point. Then refill can to overflowing, seal and store away with the others.

Putting Up Without Heat. In putting up blackberries without the application of heat try the following: Wash thoroughly enough fresh, perfect blackberries to fill three pint jars. Sweeten the mashed berries for table use. Sterilize jars and covers by boiling them twenty minutes in a pan of water. Use new covers and rubbers to insure the success of the experiment. Remove one can from the boiling water, taking care not to touch the inside of it, place a new rubber on it, fill it to overflowing with the crushed fruit and seal it, screwing the cover on as tightly as possible. Follow the same directions for can Number Two, until it is overflowing with fruit then instead of sealing it cover the entire top at least half an inch thick with granulated sugar. Put the cover in place, force the sugar into the fruit and seal the can. Treat Number Three in the same way, except to substitute sterilized gauze or sterilized cotton batting in place of the sugar. Label each jar plainly, giving the method used, the date and other features worth noting. Watch the fruit carefully for several days. If fermentation begins it may be saved by immediately adding more sugar and boiling down to the consistency of butter.

Blackberries may be dried, and are not only palatable but nutritious as well. They should be scattered on a clean, flat surface, such as drying frames that have been covered with papers, and placed in the direct sunlight. After a few hours they become quite red, and acquire rather a disagreeable flavor. Later as the water evaporates the berries become dry and hard and appear to be all seeds. They are now ready to be packed away in pasteboard boxes or tough, thick pa-

per bags. The boxes or bags should be hung in a cool dry place.

As the berries cannot be washed before drying, and will acquire more or less dust in the process of drying, it is necessary to wash them before using. After washing in several waters, soak for an hour or two in warm water. Drain, add enough water to cover well, and cook slowly until they become soft and increase to about two-thirds their natural size. Sweeten to suit the taste and add a little flour for thickening, and if using them for pies a sprinkling of cloves adds an agreeable flavor.

Canned Blueberries—One and one-half cups water, one cup sugar. Bring water and sugar to a boil. Add blueberries, let it boil up and seal in jars. This will fill one jar.

Red Raspberry Jam—To every pound of raspberries allow a pound of sugar and to each pound of berries one quarter pound of currants. Prepare the currant juice as for jelly. Cook the currant juice and sugar for twenty minutes. Add the raspberries whole and simmer together for an hour. Seal at once.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Many housewives who always put up preserves, fruits, and jellies never think of the variety they might add to the family's winter diet by canning certain vegetables. The economical housewife who specializes in putting up sweets and desserts does not usually realize that for luxuries she is spending time, money, and labor, part of which, at least, might profitably be used on the less popular vegetables, which possess greater food value.

Cauliflower, a vegetable which, even when it is in season, is overlooked by many housewives, may be canned and kept for winter use by following this recipe:

Cauliflower.

In canning cauliflower, as well as cabbage and Brussels sprouts, the products should be soaked in cold salt water for about 30 minutes before blanching. Blanch five minutes in boiling water. Remove and plunge in cold water. Pack in jar or tin, add boiling water and a teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Place rubber and top partially tight. (Cap ties and seal vent hole.) Sterilize 1 hour in hot-water bath of water-seal outfit and 40 minutes in steam pressure. Remove, tighten covers, invert, and cool. Keep in dark place if in glass.

A row of jars of well-canned cauliflower makes an attractive exhibit on the housewife's shelves as does a row of well-canned peaches.

Other vegetables that offer interesting possibilities are carrots, parsnips, and sweet potatoes. These will all be found satisfactory if put up in the following manner:

Carrots, Parsnips, and Sweet Potatoes. Seal one to five minutes in boiling

WEST BETHEL.

The West Bethel annual lawn party will be held Aug. 25 in the "Grover Birehes." Beans baked in the ground by George Harden and Clarence Barker. All the usual attractions. Come one, come all, and help in this good cause.

Alice Mandt, Bath and Ruby Luxton spent the week end with Mrs. Mando O'Reilly.

Mrs. H. L. Conant and daughter, Ruth Burnap, from Leominster, Mass., spent part of last week with Mrs. J. B. Pike.

Henry Cross, with his step-daughter from Mechanic Falls, were in this place, Sunday.

Everett McKee from Bethel called on W. A. and E. P. Farwell, Sunday. Fred Florette from the Palmer Show Co. is home for two weeks in the family of W. W. Goodridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maddocks from Portland spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodridge.

Mrs. Emma Bartlett has a new Dodge auto.

Miss Ada Farwell has returned to Auburn, Ind.

Mrs. Emma Rust has returned to her home in Westboro, Mass.

Rev. Harry Draper spent the week around the White Mountains.

The usual social and pictures will be at the Grange Hall, Wednesday evening.

There was an entertainment at the Grange Hall, Saturday night, consisting of recitations, tableaux, readings, music, followed by ice cream, cake, and dancing.

Mrs. Hannah Mason of Mason spent Sunday with her son, E. B. Mason.

Mrs. Margery Mason is being visited by her sister, Fannie, from Andover.

GILEAD.

Ethel Coffin went to Portland last Sunday to visit her mother, Mrs. S. B. Coffin, for a few days.

The village school opened last Monday, Aug. 16, with Miss Buckley of Berlin, N. H., as teacher.

There was a social dance at the town hall last Saturday evening. Music was furnished by Garneau's orchestra of Shelburne, N. H., and a large crowd attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickey and daughter of Stark are stopping at Geo. Belmont's for a few days.

water. Plunge in cold water and remove skins. Pack whole or sliced. Add boiling water and a level teaspoonful of salt for each pint. Place rubber and top partially tight. (Cap ties and solder vent hole in cap.) Sterilize one and a half hours in hot-water bath, one hour in water-seal outfit, or one hour with 5 pounds steam pressure. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert, and cool. (Remove cans, invert, cool, and label.)

CANTON.

The next session of the Universalist Circle will be with Mrs. A. F. Russell. Miss A. C. Blecknell has returned from Lewiston.

Mrs. Fred Goding of Rumford has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Lee Martin and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Tildon of Hebron have been guests of S. C. Jones and family.

Mrs. M. B. Packard is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. A. Potter, of Woodfords.

Chas. W. Walker has sold twenty of his high blooded stock to New Hampshire parties and went with them to their destination last week.

Miss Cora Benson of Brockton, Mass., is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. F. Oldham, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson of Lewiston have been guests of relatives in town.

Roosevelt Delano of Abbott's Mills is a guest of his sister, Mrs. J. L. Gammon.

W. H. Wyman and family have returned to their home in No. Abington, Mass. Marguerite Hollis returned with them for a visit.

Miss Maria Jones of Sanford is spending her vacation with her parents, S. C. Jones and wife, and with Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Kilbreth of No. Livermore.

Miss Inez Parsons of Old Orchard has been visiting at the home of Stephen French.

Vincent Harmon of Dorchester, Mass., is a guest of E. D. Waterhouse and family of Hartford.

A. H. Ray and family and Chas. Hollis have returned from So. Rangeley.

At a ball game on the school grounds Saturday, the Cantons defeated the Buckfields in a score of 6 to 0.

Mrs. Emma Grant of Waltham, Mass., Mrs. Howard Hanson and Maynard House of North Turner have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Towle.

Katherine Hollis has returned from a visit in Portland.

Miss M. Louise Staples went to Portland last week as vocal soloist at the Civil War Veterans reunion. She was the guest of her uncle, Capt. Lewis C. Blabie, who came from Minneapolis, Minn., to be present at the reunion of his regiment, and also to visit relatives in this vicinity.

Lester Babier is in Auburn for a few days.

Among the new arrivals at "Pine-wood" are: Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Low, Mrs. Philip R. Endres, Miss Susan Manthorne, Miss Bertha Anderson and Mrs. Geo. W. Walker of Boston; Rev. Mr. Lindsey of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Estelle James and Florence E. James of New Britain, Conn.; Miss Beatrice I. Goll and Miss Lambert of Hobboken, N. J.; Margaret E. Beardsworth of Portland, and Miss Caroline Hill and sister of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Barker of Hartford are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, born Friday, Aug. 13.

Mrs. Alfrado Buhler of Auburn has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Walker.

Miss Hazel Gammon is assisting Mrs. G. W. Brown of "Orchard Heights."

Mrs. Evelyn Dunn and Ernest Dunn visited the old Dunn place in Dixfield, Sunday. J. N. Foy conveyed them by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thompson and two daughters of Rumford were Sunday guests of S. C. Jones and family.

Mrs. Chas. L. Snow arrived this week to spend the remainder of the month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jones and family. Mr. and Mrs. Snow and family have been enjoying an outing at Old Orchard.

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Mrs. Mary Johnson of the Point is a guest of Mrs. Adelle Shackley.

Mrs. Velda Bicknell has been visiting in Chesterfield for a few days.

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BLUE STORES
OUR SALE

To people who "know" about these Clearance Sales of ours, this Ad will bring good news --news refreshing to the pocket book.

To people who "doubt", we say come and be convinced. Consider these sample offers and test us by ascertaining whether or not our offerings match our ads.

\$22.00 Kirschbaum Guaranteed Suits,	Sale Price, \$16.00
\$20.00 Kirschbaum Guaranteed Suits,	Sale Price, \$15.00
\$18.00 Kirschbaum Guaranteed Suits,	Sale Price, \$14.00
\$16 and \$15 Kirschbaum Guaranteed Suits,	Sale Price, \$12.00
\$13.50 and \$12 Reliable Well-Made Suits,	Sale Price, \$10.00
\$10.00 Suits, Good Value for the Money,	Sale Price, \$ 7.50

Boys' Suits and Odd Pants
at a Great Discount

Men's Odd Pants

\$1.00 Cotton Pants,	Sale Price, 79c
\$1.50 Pants,	Sale Price, \$1.19
\$2.00 Pants,	Sale Price, \$1.60
\$2.50 Pants,	Sale Price, \$2.00
\$3 Pants,	Sale Price, \$2.25 and \$2.50
\$4 Trousers,	Sale Price, \$3 and \$3.25
\$5.00 Trousers,	Sale Price, \$4.00

Boys' Blouses and Wash Suits
at Money-Saving Prices

Straw Hats

Selling for and Below Cost

Many other Bargains not mentioned here.

BUY NOW. You'll not be disappointed.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

being used. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman left on the afternoon train for a wedding trip, after which they will reside at East Hebron.

Mrs. M. J. Howes and son, Barton, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ingersoll and family, of Winthrop.

Chas. Reed and family, who have been located at Spa, Fla., the past year and a half, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Darrington and family.

Rebecca Gilman Dunn, an esteemed resident of Canton, passed away Wednesday morning, after a long period of ill health, at nearly 77 years of age. Mr. Dunn was born in Lacombe, N. H., the son of Sewall Dunn and Esther Austin Dunn. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents to a farm in Dixfield near the Canton line. He was thrice married, his first wife being Miss Emma Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn went to California to live where Mrs. Dunn passed away, leaving a son, Ernest Dunn, who has been with his father during the last days of his illness. After returning to Maine he married a sister of his first wife, Miss Adelaide Foster, who also passed away. About thirty years ago he married Mrs. Evelyn Dunn of Canton, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn took two children to live with them, Leon Newton and Miss Addie Fuller, a niece of Mrs. Dunn, who later married and went to Hermit, Cal., to live. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Dunn went to California, hoping the change would benefit his health, but he continued to fall and a year ago last April returned to Canton, where his faithful wife has untiringly cared for him. Mr. Dunn was a mason by trade. He was a lover of good horses and always kept some fast trotters, winning many purses at the various fairs throughout the State. He was of a happy, jovial disposition and won many friends. He was an honored member of Whitney Lodge, F. & A. M., and was for many years a member of Canton Grange. The funeral, which was private, was held at the home, Friday, Rev. Mr. Olney of Dixfield officiating. Among the many beautiful floral offerings was a piece from his brother Masons. The interment was at the cemetery at Canton Point.

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LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Woodman and children of Mechanic Falls were Sunday guests of Mrs. Tonn Woodman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rand are receiving a visit from his sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Brewster, of Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Davis of Portsmouth, N. H., visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swan, last week.

Chester Cummings of Milton was calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Gibson Coffin and wife and son, Guy, of Mechanic Falls visited with their daughter, Mrs. Curtis Abbott, Sunday.

Mrs. C. R. Bartlett attended Pomona Grange Field Day at Norway, Thursday.

The Boys' Club gave a circus, Saturday afternoon. The show tents were pitched on the school grounds. There was a shooting gallery, an African dogger, a wild man, a wild woman, wrestling and boxing matches. Ice cream, pink lemonade and hot dogs were on sale. At two o'clock there was a grand street parade with a band, clowns, cowboy, soldier, and acrobats on horseback. The parade was led by the president of the club. The parts were all taken by the club members. In the evening there was a dance at the hall. About seventy-five couples were on the march. Over seventy-five dollars was taken at the circus and dance.

MIDDLE INTERVALE.

The pine-clad hills—the singing birds—The rocky ledge—the flowing stream—Tell us this truth from age to age That God in all His works is seen.

Rev. E. H. Stover of Bryant's Pond preached here, Sunday.

Fred Tibbitts spent the week end at the Carter mansion.

Mr. D. Swan, wife and baby called here, Sunday.

James B. Packard of Monmouth visited his sister here, Saturday and Sunday.

W. A. Bragg, Grand Union Tea man, was here, Tuesday as usual.

GROVER HILL.

Miss Gertrude Grover, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred Mundy, has returned to her home in Gorham, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pingree and daughter of Albany and Mrs. Hattie Hubbard of Massachusetts were guests at A. B. Grover's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius McAllister of West Bethel were in the place, Sunday.

Mr. A. J. Peaslee and Mr. True Browne spent the week end in Mason.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns returned last week from a two weeks' camping trip at Lake Tripp in Poland.

Mrs. Fred Wood of South Paris was quite ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Grover, last week.

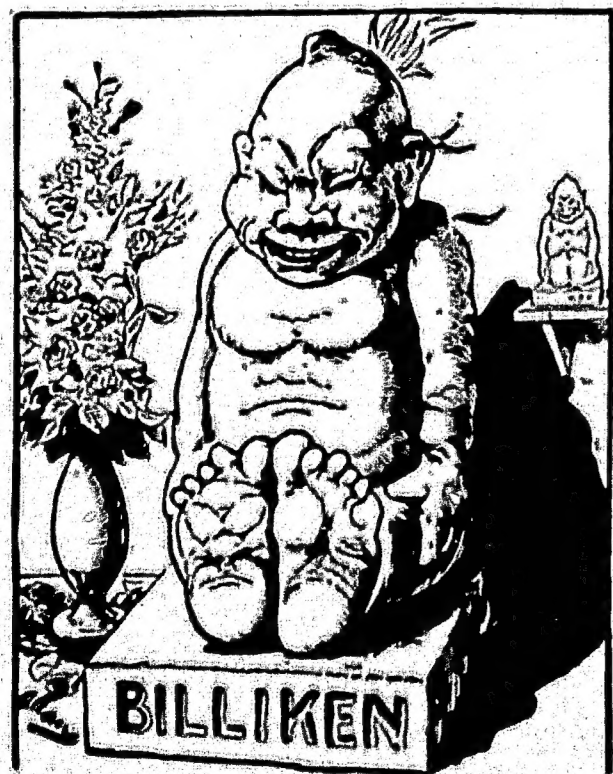
NOTHING TO PAY

Every Reader Can Enter FREE

The Following List of

PRIZES GIVEN AWAY

Diamond Ring (14k Setting) China Dinner Set Boston Leather Rocker Silver Coffee Set Chest of Drawers Silver (32 Pieces) Rose Brooch	Ladies' Fancy Gold Watch, Jewel Movement Men's Fancy Gold Watch, Guaranteed Case Ladies' Gold Wrist Watch Fancy Carving Set	China Chocolate Set, hand painted Plated Silver Chaffing Dish Beautiful Lamp Gold Plated Clock Scarf Pin 22 Calibre Rifle Roller Skates
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Can you find seven faces in this Picture?

READ THIS CAREFULLY

Trace the outlines of the faces on this or a separate piece of paper. Number them 1, 2, 3, etc. Mail or bring answers to our store. Costs you nothing to try. You may win one of the large prizes. Remember, you must find at least 7 of the 10 faces in the picture, and anyone answering this puzzle will get something. You can use this or other material if you desire. To the 18 nearest correct and artistic solutions will be given absolutely free the 18 prizes in the order named. Remember that neatness and artfulness will be taken into consideration by the judges, as well as correctness. Only those living in New England are eligible and only one answer from one household. Winners will be notified by mail. All answers must be in our hands not later than Sept. 3, 1915. Mail or bring answers to our piano store.

LORD'S PIANO WAREROOMS

757 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

34 Lawrence St.,
Lawrence, Mass.

or
Masonic Building,
Portland, Maine.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME.

By Alexander Lurie, Instructor in Horticulture.

It is generally conceded that many farm homes are not as beautiful or as attractive as they might be. Notwithstanding the fact that most country places have an abundance of trees and shrubs and plenty of ground with which to work, they are to a considerable extent lacking in beauty and artistic arrangement.

The average man feels that he has no time for such work and is inclined to think that money spent for appearance only is little better than wasted. His buildings are usually arranged for convenience and little or no attention is paid to appearance. This is a condition that should be remedied. In the first place, the time and labor needed for the initial work of planting is not great. In the second place, the material needed is cheap and can often be obtained from the surrounding country. It should be understood that "beautifying" a place does not mean that rare plants which are conspicuous because of some deformity or peculiarity of growth must be planted. Such specimens are frequently found, but it is always advisable to dispense with them as they are expensive and add no beauty.

The country house and its surroundings generally appeal to one by their simplicity and breadth. In improving the grounds, this idea must be kept in mind. If the house faces the road, let the entire front space be devoted to an open, gentle sloping lawn with perhaps a border of shrubs along one side. In addition planting may be done by the side of the walls with a vine here and there joining the house to the surrounding mass of green. So simple an arrangement can easily be made even by the busiest farmer, in his spare time, and it will add greatly to the beauty of his home.

THE PLAN.
The first step to be considered is the plan. This should be a simple one, which can easily be worked out by the owner. It would be difficult to make a general plan to suit all conditions, because of varying surroundings, hence only suggestions can be offered. Three things are always available under normal conditions, and these are grass, flowering shrubs, and trees. By properly arranging these plants, the home can be beautified without interfering with convenience. Shrubs may be massed along the side of the house and porch or a few may be placed at intervals. Vines may be used or omitted entirely. The lawn may have two or three specimen trees upon it or perhaps a mass of shrubs or evergreens in one corner. It may be seen that the opportunity for variation is very great, depending upon the individual taste. To produce the best results, certain practices, however, should be avoided, such as over-planting. A small lawn thickly studded with trees and shrubs is likely to spoil the view and detract from the general effect. Avoid planting curious, misshapen, or deformed specimens. They will attract attention, it is true, but that would scarcely justify their use. Flowerbeds should be kept out of the lawn. There is usually plenty of space at the rear of the house which can be devoted to flowers. The lawn, with its natural green beauty serves as a ground work for the rest of the planting and all bright colored or variegated bedding plants detract from the natural effect. Do not try to produce an artificial effect by making a rockery in the middle of the lawn, or placing iron vases or tubs with flowers in the most conspicuous places.



\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for full particulars. Address: J. C. HENRY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE LAWN.

PREPARATION OF THE LAWN.
Every farmstead should be so planned that it will have a lawn which appears bright green, thick, and well clipped at all times. Whenever, for want of care or lack of fertility, the weeds have taken entire possession of the land, renovation is necessary, and often radical treatment must be resorted to. In preparing the lawn, the soil should be turned over and thoroughly cultivated for one year, until all the weeds have been eradicated. All hollows or mounds should be scraped level for if water stands in depressions during the winter it will kill the grass roots. Before leaving the preparation of the seed bed it should be rolled to break up all lumps and raked and raked until a fine surface is obtained.

FERTILIZATION.
After the soil has been turned under, from forty to fifty loads of well-rotted barn dressing per acre should be applied and worked in during the process of cultivation. For a chemical fertilizer, fifteen hundred pounds of ground bone, three hundred pounds of muriate of potash and two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre may be used to good advantage.

SEEDING.
The month of April is the best time to seed down the lawn as at that time the conditions of moisture are most favorable and the weeds do not grow so abundantly. If it is not possible to seed at this time, August might be suggested as the next best month as seedlings sown later than this are very liable to heave from the freezing and thawing. As indicated above, the seed should be sown in a fine seed-bed and on a still day. In order to insure a perfect and uniform distribution the seed should be divided into two parts, one to be sown lengthwise and the other crosswise of the piece. It does not seem advisable to roll the land as this will leave a smooth surface and expose the plants to a greater action of the hot sun and driving winds.

The following mixture may be used per 100 sq. rods:

Red Top (cleaned),	38 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass,	18 lbs.
White Clover,	6 lbs.
Total,	62 lbs.

If it is not necessary to renovate the whole lawn, but simply to grade and reseed portions of it, the following method is advised. All projections should be shaved off and all hollows filled in as water-standing on a lawn during winter will kill the grass roots. The portion to be seeded should be well cultivated and a liberal amount of well-rotted dressing raked in. The seeding should be the same as that indicated above.

USE OF TREES.
In order to avoid spoiling the newly made lawn, all planting of trees, shrubs, vines, etc., should be done before sowing the grass seed. If it is desired to plant large growing trees, the following may be recommended: Norway Spruce, White Birch, American or European Beech, Box Elder, Willow, White Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak, European Larch, Colorado Blue Spruce, White Pine, Scotch Pine, Red Cedar, and American Arbor Vitae. These trees may be obtained at any of the numerous nurseries but in order to avoid the risk of injury through delay in transportation they should be purchased from a concern near at hand. It might be well to add at this point that trees should be ordered early enough to avoid the rush in the spring.

PLANTING THE TREE.
In general, trees should be planted in the spring and as early as the soil can be worked into a fine, mellow condition. However, evergreens transplant best in May and June. On account of the fact that some of the roots are broken off when the tree is dug and the balance between the roots and tops destroyed, it is necessary to cut back the tops of all trees at setting time with the exception of the evergreens which are never cut in this manner.

The planting of the tree is a most important operation and great care should be taken to see that it is well done. The tree should be placed in the hole at the same depth that it grew in the nursery. The roots should be spread out carefully and the mellow earth pressed firmly around them leaving no air spaces. To insure perfect contact the soil should be done with the hands. After covering the roots two or three inches deep more soil may be thrown on and tramped down thoroughly, taking great care not to injure the roots. The rest of the soil which is thrown in loosely and not tramped down, serves as a mulch during the summer.

E. N. Swett Shoe Co.'s AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE OPENS FRIDAY, THE SIXTH

BELOW ARE GIVEN SOME OF THE BARGAINS OFFERED

MEN'S RUSSIA CALF BUTTON OXFORDS, WALKOVER.—Regular Price \$4.00, now \$2.50
MEN'S RUSSIA CALF BUTTON OXFORDS, FITZU.—Regular Price \$4.00, now \$2.50
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVASS BUTTON BOOTS.—\$2.50 grade for \$1.50, \$1.75 grade for \$1.00
WOMEN'S BROWN NUBUCK PUMPS.—\$3.00 grade \$1.00
WOMEN'S GRAY NUBUCK PUMPS.—\$3.00 grade \$1.00
800 PAIRS WOMEN'S BLACK OXFORDS.—These are Gun Metal Vici Kid and Patent Leather, narrow toes and high heels. Regular price was \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00, now \$1.00
100 PAIRS WOMEN'S BUTTON AND LACE BOOTS.—Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Vici Kid. Most of these are small sizes. Price now \$1.00
150 PAIRS WOMEN'S TAN OXFORDS.—\$3.50, \$3.00 and \$1.25 grades, now \$1.00
200 PAIRS WOMEN'S RUSSIA CALF BOOTS.—Button and Lace, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00 grades, now \$2.00 and \$1.50
ODD LOTS WOMEN'S OXFORDS AND PUMPS.—Small sizes and narrow widths—\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 grades, your choice for 75c
CHILDREN'S OXFORDS.—Black and Brown, sizes 6 to 9, \$1.00 grade, now 50c

We have mentioned a few of the large lots. There are many smaller lots at these same low prices.

Sale Begins Friday Morning, August 6, and Continues Until Goods Are Sold.

POSTAGE PAID ON MAIL ORDERS

This Is Strictly A Cash Sale—No Credit Will Be Given

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO. Opera House Block, Tel. 38-2 NORWAY, MAINE

Moisture is very important to the young tree. If the soil is moist at the time of setting, no water is needed; but if the soil is dry, water should be poured into the hole and allowed to settle and then refilled several times before the tree is put in. Water may also be applied after two or three inches of soil has been put on the roots. Unless it is applied in large quantities water poured on the surface does little good for it never penetrates to the roots. To keep plenty of moisture around the roots for the first season, a mulch of straw, brush, or similar material may be laid around each tree. This mulch should not be more than two or three inches thick as a greater thickness would cause the roots to grow so near the surface that they would become liable to winter injury.

USE OF SHRUBS.
Shrubs and vines should be given the same treatment in planting as trees. Although it is not advisable to place plants nearer together than two feet, this is wholly a matter of individual judgment. Some of the more desirable shrubs which may be planted in the lawn are American and Japanese Barberry, Red Dogwood, Bladder Dentist, Rose-flowered Wiegelia, Golden Bell, Hydrangea Panchelata Grandiflora, Tartarian Honey-suckle, Mock Orange, Golden Elder, Spirea, Bridal Wreath, Thunbergii and Van Houttei, Snow Berry, Lilac, Cranberry Bush, and Japanese Snow Ball. All of the above named shrubs will do well in Maine. For a description of these a catalog may be consulted as space does not permit description here.

CARE AFTER PLANTING.
The subsequent care after planting is an important factor in keeping up the appearance of planted grounds. This applies to shrubs only as trees in general do not require much pruning. All plants should be allowed to take their natural form and only dead wood should be removed from the center, thus allowing new shoots to develop. Outside pruning causes an increase at the ends of branches of many small shoots which produce few, if any, flowers. The early blooming shrubs like Spirea, Wiegelia, Golden Bell, Lilac, etc., may be pruned after blooming in the spring, or early summer, while the late blooming varieties like the Hydrangea, Rose of Sharon, etc., should be pruned in the fall or early spring.

USE OF VINES.
There are many hardy vines, but very few of them will live through the severe winters of Maine. Virginia Creeper, Actinidia, Bitter Sweet, Dutchman's Pipe, are among the most

hardy, though not perhaps, the best in point of beauty. In addition to these a number of tender vines may be used by planting the seed each spring. Wild Cucumber, Morning Glory, and Nasturtium are the common ones and produce a good effect. The hardy vines need little pruning except that required to keep them within proper limits. This can be accomplished by pinching and light clipping during the summer. To keep the plantings in good healthy, vigorous condition, a mulch of manure should be placed around each tree, shrub, or vine, in the fall and removed in the spring. Much may be said about beautifying home grounds but unless subsequent care and attention are given, fine plantings will not appear to the best advantage.

As a general rule, fences surrounding or bordering a lawn are altogether out of place. If it is absolutely necessary to have a fence, a hardy vine may be planted which will in time cover it. Virginia Creeper is excellent for this purpose. It often happens that the beauty of a lawn is lessened by a pile of rocks or brush dumped in one corner. All such things tend to detract from the beauty of the home and to lower the selling price.

PAINTING THE HOME BUILDINGS.

Another matter which adds to or detracts the beauty of any farmstead is the color of the house and barn. Very many country houses are painted white. White paint is more expensive, becoming soiled much more rapidly than colored paint and producing too harsh a contrast of white against the green which naturally surrounds the farm house. The natural harmony of color is lost and the house stands out as a glaring spot upon a peaceful landscape. Taking nature for our example, we find very few such contrasts even the white birch, intermingled as it is with dark branches and green foliage, is not really white. In choosing the paint for the farm house, attempt to secure some color "in" with the surround.

A GREAT MUSICIAN.

Two Lanesville boys were expatiating on the relative merits of their fathers as musicians.
"My father is the greatest musician in the town," said one.
"Oh!" the other said. "When my father starts his music every man stops work."
"How's that?" said the other.
"What does he do?"
"He blows the whistle for meals up at the mill."

MANURES.

Comparative Values of Solid and Liquid Manures and How to Save Manurial Values. Earl Jones, Instructor in Agronomy.

The proposition to be considered is—Can we not secure better returns from the manure produced on our farms than we are doing at the present time? Manure is low in plant food, containing only about ten pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and ten pounds of potash per ton. The organic matter added to the soil is almost as much benefit as the plant food.

In practice, from one-third to one-half of the plant food value of manure is lost before it is applied to the field. Manure is subject to loss in three ways. The liquid manure will be lost to some extent unless the stable has tight floors and sufficient bedding is used to absorb all the liquid. The liquid manure contains about two-thirds of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash found in the manure and its plant food is soluble and hence quickly available.

Numerous field experiments show that leached manure is less productive than manure which has been better cared for. The remedy is to allow no leaching to occur except on the field where the crop is to be grown. If leaching occurs in the field, the crop gets the benefit of the plant food but in the barnyard there is a total loss, which may amount to as much as one-half the value so far as crop production is concerned.

Nitrogen will be lost when manure heats in piles. This occurs frequently with horse manure which is dry and heats easily, and it may mean a loss of from thirty to eighty per cent of the nitrogen. The remedy is to keep the manure heap compact and moist to prevent heating.

The least loss of plant food occurs when fresh manure is scattered over the field. No heating occurs and the leachings are carried into the soil where the crop can use them. The only danger of loss is by surface washing. Experiments show that the earlier the manure can be gotten on the ground, the greater is the crop production the next season.

On nearly all farms manure must be stored at some time during the winter. Precautions should be taken to prevent loss when manure is stored during the winter. If possible, manure should be stored under cover and a cement floor will aid in preventing loss. Precautions should be taken to prevent the heating of horse manure, and mixing it with cow manure is advisable. The practice of allowing hogs to work over manure helps conserve it. Storing in a cement pit without a roof would prevent loss of plant food but there is an extra amount of water to be handled when manure is so stored.

If cattle and sheep are allowed to run loose in a shed and tramp down the manure, there is very little loss. If manure must be piled out of doors, the pile should be built high to prevent as far as possible rain water washing out plant food.

In all cases manure should be spread broadcast when applied to the land. There are no advantages and several disadvantages in the old practice of putting it in small piles and then scattering later. Manure should be spread over as much ground as possible, even if it must be supplemented by commercial fertilizers. It adds organic matter to the soil and its decomposition tends to make plant food available.

FISH TO FEED FISH.

Superintendent W. J. Steel is experimenting this summer in the propagation in Crater Lake of small fish of the innumerable minnow family. It is a problem not the easiest to solve, for, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano, the lake has no shallows and no streams enter or leave it in which small fish may find refuge. Yet the supply of natural fish food must be considerably and immediately increased if the magnificent trout fishing in this lake is to remain at its present excellence. Minnows must be brought from distant waters under adverse conditions.

Whether it be from the temperature or the quality of the water is not known, but it is the testimony of experienced anglers that, pound for pound, Crater Lake trout are harder fighters than trout found elsewhere.
"Around the edge of the lake," said General Superintendent Mark Daniels recently, "there is no foliage to entangle your hook and line, and it is the ideal place for the amateur fisherman. When I was there the lake was so clear that you could see to a depth of forty feet. The first fish I caught I saw take the fly. I saw every motion of his body until I finally landed him."

WANTED

The address of every woman who would like to earn (and easily can) a beautiful pair of bonafide \$4.00 shoes. For particulars address Bay State Hosiery Co., Inc., Lynn, Mass. P. S. There's no red tape to this offer.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS - NEGLECTED MEALS
These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with:

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The safest, surest, and speediest relief for all stomach troubles. No nausea, no cramps, no after effects because it contains no narcotic.
Trial size 35c. Regular box 50c.
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AND
FARM PRODUCTS.

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Special war correspondents and photographers by the score "cover the war" for LESLIE's—in Germany, in Austria, in France, in Russia, in Britain, in Belgium, in Turkey, in Egypt, in the Far East, on the high seas.

The LESLIE's news and pictorial service "covers" not only the war, but the world, for the benefit of its 350,000 subscribers. At home or abroad—wherever news is happening—there the unparalleled service of this great weekly newspaper is recording it and picturing it for the people of the United States.

For sixty years LESLIE's has brought to the American people week by week the most important news of our own and every other country, not in words alone, but also in pictures—that universal language which tells more at a glance than pages of words could describe.

No wide-awake American can afford not to have LESLIE's in his home every week. Every member of the family will profit by it. It is not too "old" for the youngest child, while every page teems with interest for every man and woman in the family.

Get the current issue at any newsstand—10 cents.

Better subscribe by the year (\$5) and be sure of receiving every issue promptly on Thursday.

on the bank, which I only did with the aid of one of the concessioners in the park. I do not know of any other place in the world where an amateur fisherman can swing his fly in any direction without danger of catching it on some wig, hat, when he hooks his fish, watch his every motion as he fights for freedom. I agree with Emerson though in every word that he has said about fishing in Crater Lake.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Porter late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ARETAS E. STEARNS.
July 20, 1915.
8-19-15.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drug stores, 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

RUMFORD

Miss Lila Burke of Brockton is the guest of Miss Mildred of Somerset street for a few weeks.

Miss Gertrude Sands of Le the guest of Mrs. George Galt cottage at Worthlet Pond.

Miss Olive Bartlett left last Waterville, where she is being tained at a house party.

L. E. Sanborn is spending weeks vacation with friends in Lore.

William R. Henry and son left last week for Old Orchard two weeks with Mrs. Henry, spending the summer there.

Mrs. William Lee and daughter, and Mrs. William Sinclair are spending two weeks sequestered in Lore.

Mrs. Robert Berriault is on a trip to New York City.

D. J. McCoy, clerk in the Gonyea Bros., is enjoying a vacation from his duties.

Miss Mabel McConnamin Saturday last for a trip to her Fredericksburg, N. B.

Miss Inez Parsons, teacher at Old Orchard Beach, is the guest of Mrs. Florence Hollis. Mr. will soon take her vacation, spend it at Old Orchard and N. Beaches.

Mrs. Samuel Turner of Portland the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wakeley.

Miss Louise Stranberg, now in Brookline, N. Y., is the guest of friends.

Mrs. Walter Raynes of York left last week to join her Mr. in Gardiner, Me., at the Mrs. Raynes mother. They will be in Lewiston before they return to Rumford.

Mr. John Howard, a trial in the town of Mexico, is a candidate of the commissioners on the Fish and Game Commission, the place of Walter I. Neal of Me., whose term of office expires fall.

The Oxford Paper Co. have a 5 per cent increase in wages employees to take effect Sept. 1.

Wreckers in the employ of P. Cummings Construction Co., Inc. down the Iron smoke stack International Paper Co. This is the first one erected in Rumford in 1892, and is 150 feet high, later found to be too small, as per plant kept growing, calling steam plant, and was superseded by a brick stack 200 feet high, a great improvement to the of the plant to have this removed.

The big steam shovel below Lathrop and Shen, which is stored in the railroad yards a construction work of 1913 is being shipped to Waterville it will be set at work a job of rock and earth excavating the Maine Central.

In regard to protection at the crossing, as a matter of precaution, the Maine Central R. Co. issued a bulletin, and orders to engineers that trains must be down to six miles per hour in the crossing. It was found to be so expensive that it was not best to attempt it at the present. It may not be generally known any scheme for separation of between railroads and highways a certain proportion of such must be borne by the municipalities.

The continued heavy rainfall, gut, supplementing those of filling the lake system very. The engineer of the Union Lake Co. states that the big lake, Moosemenogonic, is within a foot of being full, and is very fast. Richardson Lake is six feet low, and Lake Umbagog while Rangeley Lake is up to her mark, in fact is over the of many of the campers along shore. The Sawyer Lake is feet low, its capacity depth is

READ WHAT ONE MOTHER WROTE

Mothers cannot always tell their children are pretty, feverish, restless, but if worms are so it is wise to find out at once. dose of "L. F." Atwood's. Even at bedtime, and another morning, before the child's breakfast, will show whether worms are the cause of the. Read what one mother wrote:

"I find the 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine for children, from which I have learned a great deal, to be a very effective and safe remedy for worms."

—Mrs. M. S. M. of Waterville, Me.

Buy a 35c bottle at your drug store, or write today for a free FREE—On receipt of a yellow wrapper with your opinion of it we will send you one of our Little Red Antacid Tablets of high grade medicine in every family.

"L. F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.

SPRAY

Tired!

Electric Bitters
50c. and \$1.00 All Drugstores

eric, and so there is usually but one generation annually. There are a large number of different species, however, each of which shows minor differences. One of the most important groups is known as the "ear" or "deer" fly,

"How do you know the world is round?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the boy, "father says it ain't on the square and uncle says it ain't on the level."—Washington.

Mrs. Rufus Darby and little son of Atlanta, Georgia, arrived on Monday to spend several weeks with Dr. Charles M. Blodde and wife at their camp at Rauschley Lake.

late Virgil Kimball, died at the home of her nephew, Virgil Wilder Kimball, on Saturday. Miss Kimball was born and has lived the greater part of her long life in Rumford, she being ninety-

Read what one mother wrote:

Waterville, Maine.

I find the "L. F." Atwood's Medicine indispensable for laundries, from which it relieves me. I give it to my two little ones when fretty. I find it will soon chase their troubles away and leave them laughing again.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write today for a free sample.
FREE.—On receipt of a yellow outside wrapper with your opinion of the medicine, we will send one of our Needle Books with good assortment of high grade needles, useful in every family.

Otic Powder to
Use as needed.
Useful for douches
inflammation of
throat and ear

It has no equal.
 Lydia E. Plakham
 recommended Paxline
 responded with
 its superiority.
 been cured say
 "right in gold." At
 box, or by mail.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
Bethel, Maine.

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Auctioneer.
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Goods sold by the day or on Com-
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MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
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**UNDEVELOPED WATER POW-
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UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
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GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

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when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to
**INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.**

BUCKFIELD.

Mrs. Bert Drummmond returned to her
home in Waterville, Monday morning,
after a week with her mother, Mrs.
H. A. Prince.

Benjamin Spaulding and Miss Sarah
Barrett were in Lewiston, Sunday, call-
ing on Mrs. J. E. Warren at the C. M.
G. Hospital.

Benjamin Spaulding, Jr., went to
Caribou Mountain on a business trip.
J. E. Warren and Mrs. Walter Blesker
were in Lewiston, Monday.

Rev. Mr. Beane took the boy route
for a hike to Abby's grave, Saturday.
Dr. A. E. Cole and family are spend-
ing a week at Bailey Island.

Mr. H. Hall and Shirley Hall enter-
tained friends at Saint's Rest, Mon-
day evening.

Miss Ellen Young of South Boston
is a guest of James E. Irish.

Miss Hanley of Attleboro, Mass., is
stopping with Mrs. Martha Keene.

Mrs. Ida Henshaw of South Paris
is a visitor at A. A. Keene's.

Clifford Fogg is enjoying a vacation,
sight-seeing in and about Boston.

Mrs. Thayer and her two daughters
of Massachusetts are visiting their
cousin, Henry McNeill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leving of Auburn are
guests of Carrol Mason and family.

Recent guests at Gilbert Fogg's were
Mrs. Fayes of Dixfield, Mrs. Barrett
of Portland and two granddaughters of
Harrison.

Mrs. H. B. Maxon is substitute nurse
for Mrs. Miles Bishop of East Freetown
for a few weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.***POEMS WORTH
READING**

It is a wonderful thing, a mother.
Other folks can love you, but only your
mother understands. She works for you,
looks after you, loves you, forgives
you anything you may do, understands
you—and then the only thing she ever
does to you is to die and leave you.—
Baroness Van Hulten.

YOUR MOTHER.

When you were a child, as you slept
She came to your side in the night;
Though softly and slowly she crept,
With steps that were gentle and
light,
You knew she was there—though it
seemed
The touch of her hand on your brow
Was only a touch that you dreamed;
And yet you remember it now.

You slumbered, away from play,
Full deep in the softest of rest;
She came to your side, she would say,
Unseen and unheard and unguessed,
She smoothed out your pillow and
smiled

At seeing the peace on your face.
For you had the heart of a child
And frettings as yet left no trace.

And many and many the night
Your mother has come to your bed
To know that your rest was made right
And you heard the prayer she said,
You heard it, but thought that you
dreamed
Of hearing her blessing somehow;
A mystical something it seemed—
And yet you remember it now.

Aye, now, when you lie long awake
And sleep is all strange to your eyes
That sting you with tremulous ache,
You wish that your dream would
arise,
That she would come in as of yore
To bend over you in your sleep,
And touch with fingers that bore
The blessing none others might keep.

When life's little day has its end—
If never a dream shall break,
You know of a dream it will send,
Though never again you should wake,
You know that your mother would
creep,
Unheard and unseen and unguessed,
And bend above you in your sleep—
To bless you with infinite rest,
—Chicago Journal.

"THE WOMAN'S ANGUISH."

Sitting alone by the window,
Watching the moonlight street,
Hearing her head to listen
To the well-known sound of your
feet,
I have been wondering, darling,
How I could bear the pain,
When I watch with sighs and tear-wet
eyes
And wait your coming in vain.

For I know that a day approaches,
When you will tire of me;
When by the door and gate I may watch
and wait.

For a form I will not see;
When the love that is now my heaven,
The kisses that make my life,
You will bestow on another,
And that other will be your wife.

You will grow tired of slaving,
Though you do not call it so,
You will long for a love that is purer
Than the love that we two know;
God knows I love you dearly,
With a passion strong and true,
But you will grow tired and leave me,
Though I gave up all for you.

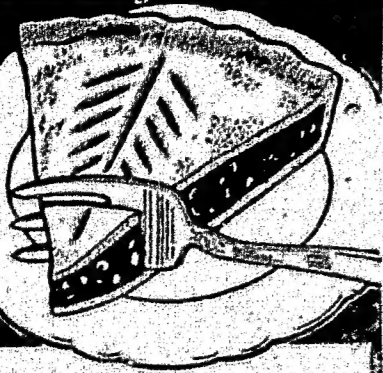
I was as pure as the morning
When first I looked on your face;
I knew that I never could reach you
In your high, exalted place,
But I looked and loved and worshipped,
As a flower might worship a star,
And your eyes shone down upon me,
And you seemed so far, so far.

And then, well, then you loved me,
Loved me with all your heart,
But we could not stand at the altar,
We were so far apart;
If a star should weep a flower,
A star must drop from the sky,
Or the flower in trying to reach it
Would drop on its stalk and die.

But you said that you loved me dearly,
And swore by the heavens above,
That the Lord and all His angels
Would sanction and bless our love,
And if I was weak, not wicked,
My love was as pure and true,
And sin itself seemed a virtue,
When only shared by you.

We have been happy together,
Though under the cloud of sin,
But I knew that the day approaches
When my chastening must begin;
You have been faithful and tender,
But you will not always be,
And I think I had better leave you
While your thoughts are of me.

Oh, God! I never can bear it.

**People Like Pie**

Especially when the crust
is the crisp, flaky, tender
kind that **William Tell**
makes—the digestible, whole-
some crust that brings every-
one back for a second piece.
They like **William Tell** cake
just as well, and **William Tell**
bread, biscuits and muffins.
The reason? Ohio Red Winter
Wheat and a special process of
milling obtainable only in

**William Tell
Flour**

It would madden my brain, I know;
And so while you love me dearly
I think I had better go.
It is sweeter to tell my darling,
To know, as I fall asleep,
That some one will mourn and miss me,
That some one is left to weep.

That to die as I would in the future,
To drop in the street some day,
Unknown, unvoiced and forgotten,
When you have cast me away.
Perhaps the blood of my Saviour
Can wash my garments clean;
Perhaps I may drink of the waters
That flow through the pastures green.

Perchance we may meet in heaven,
And walk in the streets above,
With nothing to grieve or part us,
Since our shining was all through
love,
God says, "Love one another,"
And down to the depths of hell
Will He send the soul of a woman
Because she loved and felt?

Perchance if we never had met,
I'd been spared this dreadful strain,
This endless try to forget.
Yet I ne'er could bear the pain.
Ah! leave me not, I love but thee,
Blessing or curse mustn't sever,
Oh! be as thou hast been to me,
Forever and forever.

And so in the moonlight he found her,
Or found her beautiful clay—
Lifeless and pallid as marble,
For the spirit had flown away.
The farewell words she had written,
She held to her cold, white breast,
And the buried blade of a dagger
Told how she had gone to rest.

MOTHERHOOD.

By Emma A. C. Lente
She sewed on dainty little clothes
One happy yesterday;
Each stitch was set with loving care,
Each thought was mingled praise
and prayer,
That joyful yesterday:—
O little, precious, dainty clothes
Folded so smooth away,
This sorrowful day!

She had such dreams of coming bliss,
That wistful yesterday,
And even crooned soft lullabies,
As if a baby tender-wise
Within her glad arms lay—
But, oh, in what a lonely bed
The baby lies today,
This pitiful today!

And yet she would not blot it out—
That strange, sweet yesterday;
Though all unworn the little clothes,
She knows what every mother knows:
The crown of motherhood she wears,
The grief of motherhood she bears;
The height and depth of love and loss,
She measures all, today,
This wearful today!

But, somewhere, safe, that child-wait
waits
The swinging of the white pearl gates
Where mothers enter, and forget
That once their eyes with tears were
wet.

That once in a far yesterday,
A piteous yesterday,
They saw their brightest hopes depart,
And felt the breaking of the heart.—
O happy Heaven, that will repay
The hurt and loss of yesterday.
The grief of yesterday.

—The Mothers' Magazine.

NEURALGIA PAIN STOPPED

You don't need to suffer those agon-
izing nerve pains in the face, head,
arms, shoulders, chest and back. Just
apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's
Linctament; in quietly a few minutes
You will get each relief and comfort
Life and the world will look brighter.
Get a bottle to-day. 35c. success for 35c.,
at all Druggists. Penetrates without
rubbing.

Adv.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Continued from page 1.

such engagement during the short break
he had made in his vacation period by
coming to Washington. Whereupon
Buchanan wrote a saucy letter saying
that President Wilson had had time to
receive the interests of big business,
but turned down a delegation of repre-
sentatives of labor. The evidences are
that the delegation were closer to be-
ing representatives of Representative
Buchanan than anyone else.

Buchanan is unfortunate in having
exhibited his bad manners in trying to
break into the White House during dog
days, since thereby he has run around
of "yo pencil pullers" who are so dis-
engaged that we have time to resent
any "rough stuff" being pulled on the
President of the United States.

**EXPRESS COMPANIES LOSE
CHOICE GRAFT.**

Just why the United States Govern-
ment should operate a system superior
to the jitneyized express companies
and at the same time pay these express
companies for transporting money from
one point to another ought to be char-
acterized as a "mystery," since
"Boss" Platt, former president of one
of the companies, has been dead for
years, and his company expired later
on as a result of the parcel post buzz
saw. The Government will henceforth
carry its own money in its own mail,
depriving its own express companies
of nearly a half million dollars of
business. For twenty-five years the
Government paid twenty cents a thou-
sand dollars for shipments between
Washington and Philadelphia, and the
rate varied to \$1.50 per thousand dol-
lars on shipments to San Francisco.

One by one the little plums that
ripened year after year, are dropping
onto the cold steel ground for the last
time, and Uncle Sam is finding it
cheaper to carry packages for himself
and the public than to build up lists
of millionaires to thicken the "Who's
Who" book.

LOTS OF OFFICE ROOMS.

Anyone who wants to run for Pres-
ident of the United States can find plen-
ty of office room in Washington. To
be sure the space is going fast, as two
Republican candidates have "moved
in" within the month, but there will
be plenty of room for all. Indications
are that the electorate will be treated
to such a plethora of "educational
campaigns" within the next twelve
months that they may be pardoned for
wondering how ignorant they really
were before the boiler plate houses and
the publicity boomers started in to fix
things for 1916.

216,493 IN COLLEGES.

Enrollment Shows 7 Per Cent Increase.
In the Last Twenty-Five Years the
Number of Students Has More Than
Tripled—Year's Gifts to Higher Edu-
cation Totalled \$26,670,017—State
Appropriations Almost as Large.

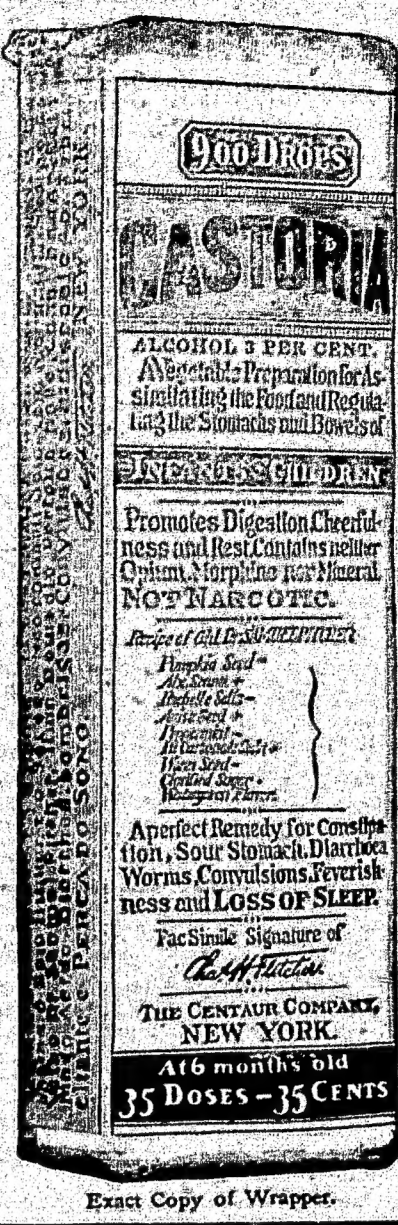
Increase of nearly 7 per cent in the
number of students in American col-
leges, universities and technological
schools in 1915 over the previous year
is shown in the annual report of the
Federal Commissioner of Education,
which has just been made public. The
figures are 246,493, compared with
226,231 in 1912.

The report shows that men still out-
number women in higher education.
There were in colleges 133,373 men in
1914 and 77,120 women, as compared
with 128,644 men and 73,597 women in
1913. Despite higher standards of ad-
mission and graduation, college enroll-
ment has more than tripled since 1890.

Benefactions to colleges and univer-
sities during the year totalled \$26,670,
017, an increase of about \$2,000,000 over
the year previous. Six institutions
received benefactions in excess of a
million dollars apiece, and forty-five
universities, colleges, and technological
schools reported gifts amounting to
more than \$100,000.

State and municipal appropriations
grew from \$9,649,549 in 1908 to \$29,
466,540 in 1914, while fees for tuition
and other educational services increased
from \$15,260,847 to \$22,504,529.
Degrees conferred by colleges and
universities included 26,533 baccalaure-
ates, 3248 graduate, and 749 honorary.
The degree of doctor of philosophy was
conferred as the result of examination
by 46 institutions on 446 men and 73
women.

The dominant note of the year in
higher education, according to the re-
port, was concentration, both in inter-
nal organization and in relation to
State authority. The movement in
the direction of authoritative classi-
fication gained momentum during the
year, chiefly through the activities of
several voluntary associations. The
junior college movement has reached
the point where several States—notably
Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, and
Iowa—have gone on record as defini-
tely recognizing junior colleges in the
educational system of the State. The
Municipal University of Akron, Ohio,
was added to the list of city universi-
ties, and the new "Association of Ur-
ban Universities," established in the
fall of 1914, lends emphasis to this mu-
nicipal university development.

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Always BoughtBears the
Signature

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In Use
For Over
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IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

W. J. WHEELER M. A. BAKER STANLEY M. WHEELER

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HIGH GRADE PIANOS @ PLAYER PIANOS

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BILLINGS BLOCK, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Freeland Howe Insurance Agency

Insurance that Insures.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,

Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability

and Burglary Insurance.

Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,

NORWAY Tel. 124-4 MAINE

A TIME FOR REFORMATION.

A British officer inspecting sentries
guarding the line in Flanders came
across a raw-looking yeoman.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw
five battleships steaming across that
field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge."

Say you saw it in the Citizen.

An Effective Cough Remedy.

One fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr.
King's New Discovery, taken as need-
ed, will soothe and check Coughs, Colds
and the more dangerous Bronchial and
Lung Affections. You can't afford to
take the risk of serious illness, when
an easy and simple remedy as Dr.
King's New Discovery is obtainable.
Go to your Druggist to-day, get a bot-
tle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start
the treatment at once. You will be
gratified for the relief and cure obtain-
ed.

Adv.

**UNT
To**

Send

favorite ge

market.

THE I

Frame—22 inch; 1 inch 10
5 inch head; flush
3-16 inch head fitting
tapered rear forks; 8-
stays.

Fork—Full annealed fork
Crown—One-piece forged.
Cranks—Fauder Round S

500 POINT

a little work in

HOW POINT

For one New

For one Ren

For each do

For each do

Boys failing to

will be given pr

We will furni

cards, and help

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Be the fir

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THE OXFORD

MOUNT RAINIER

OCTOPUS.

More Than Twenty Glac-
iers Reach Frosty Arms Down-
east Single Mountain. Be-
low Grow the Most Luxuri-
ous of Wild Flowers to the
America.

A frozen octopus of the
glacier glittering armored
three miles into the sky,
or more huge wrinkled ar-
rows among thousands of
most gorgeous and luxuri-
ous, to squirts, from each
river of ice water into the
last.

Surely a quotation from
Nights! Or a ghost tale
children on 'Hallowe'en!

But no, however figurative
statement of an actual
reality exists such an ice-
age in these United States.
A description of the
glacier mountain in Uncle
Sam's, and perhaps in the

Mount Rainier is in the
Washington, 55 miles south
of it. It is one of the
range of volcanoes which we
to be extinct until, with
frozen Peak broke forth a-
gain, though supporting one
remarkable single peak gla-
cier in the world, emits steam
in evidence of contin-
uance.

From Tacoma or
the mountain appears to
from the sea level, so high
the ridges about its base,
thence themselves are of
height. They rise 5,000 ft
above the valleys that
them, and their crests are
set in altitude. Thus at the
entrance to the Mount Rain-
ier Park, which Congress estab-
lished this "natural marvel"
encroachment, the elevation
level is 2,500 feet, while the
summit, seen by, rises to an
8,000 feet.

UNTIL SEPT. 15th To Earn That Bicycle

Send in your points now and help your favorite get one of the best bicycles on the market.

THE PANAMA BICYCLE

Frame—23-inch; 1 inch 10 gauge tube; 5 inch head; flush connections; 7-16 inch head fittings; 7-8 inch tapered rear forks; 3-4 inch rear stays.
Fork—Full annealed fork sides.
Crown—One-piece forged.
Cranks—Faber Round Special, one-piece patented.
Gear—26 tooth front, rear 8 x 3-16.
Hubs—New Departure Conster brake.
Front hub to match.
Rims—Enameled aluminum.
Chain—3-16 inch roller, 1 inch pitch.
Finish—Indian Red with two fine black stripes.
Tires—Sterling Roadster, 23 x 1 1-2 inch, guaranteed. Arrow tread.
Saddle—Person's Bon Ton.
Pedals—No. 105.
Bar—No. 3, adjustable, forward extension with wound leather grips.
Guards—Steel, front and rear.
Stand—Steel, enameled to match.

500 POINTS WINS A BICYCLE and all that is required is a little work in some of your spare time.

HOW POINTS WILL COUNT

For one New yearly subscription to the Citizen,	10 points
For one Renewal of subscription to the Citizen,	5 points
For each dollar of advertising, cash with order,	4 points
For each dollar's worth of printing secured,	4 points

Boys failing to get the 500 points but getting 100 points or more will be given prizes which will be announced later.

We will furnish subscription lists and receipts, price lists and rate cards, and help you get started.

Do not wait until tomorrow but get busy today.

Be the first to win.

There is a wheel for every boy.

The Standing of the Contestants will be found on the First Page.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, Bethel, Maine

MOUNT RAINIER AN ICE OCTOPUS.

More Than Twenty Giant Glaciers Reach Frosty Arms Downward. Greatest Single Mountain. Between Glaciers Grow the Most Luxuriant Masses of Wild Flowers to be Found in America.

A frozen octopus of enormous bulk whose glittering armored body rises three miles into the sky, with twenty or more huge wrinkled arms reaching down among thousands of acres of the most gorgeous and luxuriant wild flowers, to split, from each finger tip, a river of ice water into the valley below.

Surely a quotation from the Arabian Nights! Or a ghost tale to frighten children on Halloween!

But no, however figurative, this is a true statement of an actual fact. There really exists such an ice-armored octopus in these United States. It is a justifiable description of the most interesting mountain in Uncle Sam's dominions, and perhaps in the world.

Mount Rainier is in the State of Washington, 35 miles southwest of Tacoma. It is one of that celebrated range of volcanoes which were supposed to be extinct until, within the year, frozen Peak broke forth again. Rainier, though supporting one of the most remarkable single-peak glacial systems in the world, emits steam from certain craters, evidence of continued internal heat.

Seen from Tacoma or Seattle, the great mountain appears to rise directly from the sea level, so insignificant seem its ridges about its base. Yet these ridges themselves are of no mean height. They rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys that cut through them, and their crests average 8,000 feet in altitude. Thus at the southwest entrance to the Mount Rainier National Park, which Congress created to protect this "natural marvel from private encroachment, the elevation above sea level is 8,000 feet, while Goat Mountain, close by, rises to an altitude of 7,500 feet.

A Veritable Colossus.

But so colossal are the proportions of the great volcano that they dwarf even mountains of this size and give them the appearance of mere foothills. In height Rainier is second in the United States only to Mount Whitney. Mount Rainier stands, in round numbers, 10,000 feet high above its immediate base and covers 100 square miles of territory. In shape it is not a simple cone tapering to a slender, pointed summit like Fujiyama, the great volcano of Japan. It is rather a broadly truncated mass resembling an enormous tree stump with spreading base and irregularly broken top.

Its life history has been a varied one. Like all volcanoes, Rainier has built up its cone with the materials ejected by its own eruptions—with cinders and steam-shredded particles and lumps of lava and with occasional flows of liquid lava that have solidified into layers of hard basaltic rock. At one time it attained an altitude of not less than 16,000 feet, if one may judge by the steep inclination of the lava and cinder layers visible in its flanks. Then followed a great explosion that destroyed the top part of the mountain and reduced its height by some 2,000 feet. The volcano was left beheaded, with a capacious hollow crater surrounded by a jagged rim.

Later on this great cavity, which measured nearly three miles across from south to north, was filled by two small cinder cones. Successive feeble eruptions added to their height until at last they formed together a low rounded dome—the eminence that now constitutes the mountain's summit. The higher portions of the old crater rim rise to elevations within a few hundred feet of the summit and, especially when viewed from below, stand out boldly as separate peaks that mask and seem to overshadow the central dome.

Hard to Establish Altitude. The altitude of the main summit has for many years been in doubt. Several figures have been announced from time to time, no two of them in agreement with each other but all of these,

it is to be observed, were obtained by more or less approximate methods. In 1913 the United States Geological Survey, in connection with its topographic surveys of the Mount Rainier National Park, made a new series of measurements by triangulation methods at close range. These give the peak an elevation of 14,408 feet. This last figure, it should be added, is not likely to be in error by more than a foot or two and may with some confidence be regarded as final. Greater exactness of determination is scarcely practicable in the case of Mount Rainier, as its highest summit consists actually of a mound of snow, the height of which naturally varies somewhat with the seasons and from year to year.

This snowing snow mound, which was once supposed to be the highest point in the United States, still bears the proud name of Columbia Crest. It is essentially a huge snowdrift or snow dome heaped up by the furious westerly winds.

Six great glaciers originate at the very summit. They are the Nisqually, the Ingraham, the Emmons, the Winthrop, the Tahoma, and the Kanai glaciers. But many of great size and coldness are born of the snows in rock pockets or cirques—ice-sculptured bowls of great dimensions and ever-increasing depth—from which they merge into the glistening armor of the huge volcano. The most distinguished of these are the Cowitz, the Paradise, the Frying Pan, the Carbon, the Russell, the North and South Moraine, the Fuyallup, and the Pyramid glaciers.

Remarkable Glaciers. More than twenty glaciers, great and small, clothe Rainier; rivers of ice, with many of the characteristics of rivers of water, roaring at times over precipices like waterfalls; rippling and tumbling down rocky slopes—veritable noisy cascades; rising smoothly on hidden rocks to foam, brooklike, over its lower edges.

Each glacier, whether originating at the bright summit or in vast spring-like cirques, begins in even, immaculate snow. A thousand feet or so be-

low it attains sufficient density and weight to acquire movement. Here, looking down into a crevasse, one sees nothing but clean snow, piled in layers; slightly compacted and loosely granular snow, called névé in the Swiss Alps. Gradually, as the current sweeps along, it compacts, under the pressure and the surface melting, into hard, dense, blue ice.

In glowing contrast to this marvelous spectacle of ice are the gardens of wild flowers surrounding the glaciers, pushing, wherever the rock and ice will permit, up the giant slopes. These flowery spots are called parks—Spray Park, St. Andrews Park, Henry's Hunting Ground, Paradise, Summerland, and many others.

Gardens of Wild Flowers. "Above the forests," writes John Muir, "there is a zone of the loveliest flowers, fifty miles in circuit and nearly two miles wide, so closely planted and so luxuriant that it seems as if nature, glad to make an open space between woods so dense and ice so deep, were economizing the precious ground and, trying to see how many of her darlings she can get together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbine, erythroniums, lupines, etc., among which we made knee-deep and waist deep, the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal. Altogether this is the richest subalpine garden I have ever found, a perfect flower bazaar."

The lower altitudes of the park are densely timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, cottonwood, and spruce. The forested areas, extending to an altitude of about 6,500 feet, gradually decrease in density of growth after an altitude of 4,000 feet is reached, and the high, broad plateaus between the glacial canyons present incomparable scenes of diversified beauties, seemingly arranged to suit every taste.

YELLOWSTONE "HELP."

Include Students and Teachers, Who Entertain Themselves and Have Their Own Dictionary.

When the Yellowstone hotel and camp men shipped their season's "help" to the park early in June to be ready for the rush of visitors, the special train that carried them afforded plenty of fun for the cities at which it stopped en route. It was a merry crowd that filled the fifteen Pullmans, one that knew how to entertain itself exceedingly well. "The employees have their own lexicon of descriptions," says the Salt Lake City News, describing the scene at the station. "The terms used to designate different classes of help are as follows: Savages—all of the help in a general sense; Heavers—dining-room help—Wranglers—horse herders—Barn dogs—help used about the corral; Swaddies—soldiers in the park; Dudes—all tourists; Mulligan Dump—where the drivers eat. The aesthetic designation of Biscuit Shooters is applied to the hotel waiters."

The regular hotel help is strictly professional, but the camp help largely amateur. The Wylie Camping Co., alone received 5,000 applications for 350 places, many of the applicants being school teachers, college students, and high school pupils of both sexes.

SALT LICKS FOR YOSEMITE.

These Have Been Located in the Yosemite in Spots Which Will Attract Deer Into View of Visitors.

In order that the many visitors at the Yosemite this summer may have an opportunity to see some of the wild creatures which abound in the woods, quantities of crystal salt are being deposited in many places convenient for deer and elk and within sight of roads and scenic spots frequented by tourists.

Yosemite shelters very large numbers of harmless wild animals, but few persons would even suspect their presence. But Yosemite animals are accustomed to the sight of men and are never harmed. Consequently, in spite of the natural instinct of all wild creatures to hide from man, there is every reason to believe that the salt licks, which are extremely popular with deer, will bring many hundreds of them within view.

MOST CHILDREN HAVE WORMS

And neither Parent or Child know it, yet it explains why your child is nervous, pale, feverish, backward. Often children have thousands of Worms. Think of how dangerous this is to your child. Don't take any risk. Get an original 25c. box of Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy lozenge. Kickapoo Worm Killer will positively kill and remove the Worms. Relieves Constipation, regulates Stomach and Bowels. Your child will grow and learn so much better. Get a box to-day. Adv.

THE CAR.

"The car I use today I've been using steadily for six years. It has taken me to my office in town and back and it hasn't cost me one cent for repairs yet."

"Great Scott, what a record; what car is it?"

"The street car."

WILLOWS IN DEMAND.

Foreign Supply Restricted—More Domestic Willows in Use for Furniture and Ware.

The curtailment of the European supply of willow rods has improved the market for American osiers, and American manufacturers of willow furniture and basket ware have found it difficult to obtain sufficient raw material for their needs. Most of the willow imports used in this country come from England, Belgium, Holland, France, and Germany, but these sources have been practically closed for several months. A number of manufacturers have applied to the department for addresses of persons in this country who have taken up willow growing. One manufacturer reports to the department that Japanese osiers have taken the market formerly supplied by German osiers at slightly higher prices. Finished willow baskets from Japan have come in where split bamboo was the only Japanese basket ware on sale before the war. Prices of American willows, it is said, have increased on account of the shortage of imported osiers, and growers here are meeting a heavy demand for their product.

The willow-ware industry in America is centered in New York, Boston, and Rochester. Small concerns are located in other places, but most of the wholesale supply comes from these three cities. The extension of the industry is limited not so much by the lack of raw material as by the scarcity of the right class of labor. Up to a few months ago manufacturers used far more imported than American willows, because the imported rods are better assorted and easier to obtain in the desirable small sizes. The average American grower seems not to appreciate the value of small stock, which is more difficult to peel and, therefore, more expensive to produce. The American-grown willow is regarded favorably by furniture makers and could easily be made to meet all requirements by greater care in growing and in preparing the rods for market.

Basket willows are not grown commercially in this country over nearly so great a range as possible. The results of the department's distribution of willow cuttings have shown that willows can be grown practically in all parts of the country, except in the arid and semiarid regions, the high altitudes, and portions of the South.

To date nearly 2,000,000 willow cuttings have been distributed free by the Forest Service among State experiment stations, forest schools, and individual growers. The value of willow culture as a profitable means of utilizing overgrown lands not suitable for other crops has been demonstrated, and the department maintains a small willow holt on the Government farm at Arlington, Va., for further tests. Farmers' Bulletin No. 22, Basket Willow Culture, recently published, discusses the varieties and methods which have proved most satisfactory in this country.

With favorable moisture conditions basket willows can be grown on a wide range of soils, but the ideal soil is a loose, sandy loam. If the soil is either sour or alkaline, a sample should be sent to the State experiment station for analysis to determine the proper means of neutralizing it. The ideal site for willow growing is one where the water table is from 2 to 6 feet from the surface, insuring a constant and sufficient water supply while the surface remains dry enough to permit thorough cultivation.

A person who intends to plant willows should choose, as a rule, either the American Green variety, the Lemley, or Patent Lemley. These varieties require comparatively little cultivation, are easily peeled, and bring good prices. American Green is much in demand by makers of furniture and the heavier and better grades of basket ware. It is by far the best basket willow grown in America, but, unfortunately, is subject to insect attack and diseases.

The best time to plant is very early in the spring when the weather is cool, the soil moist, and the cuttings show little if any growth. To insure success with the smallest cost, the cuttings should be widely spaced at first, so as to permit of horse cultivation. Spacing might be 6 by 36 inches, or even 12 by 36, according to the soil and moisture conditions. After two years of cultivation additional rows of cuttings should be set between those already established, then further cultivation is done with a hoe until the holt has developed to the point where cultivation becomes unnecessary.

Peeling presents the most difficult problem of basket-willow culture in this country, since it is always difficult to obtain labor at a cost low enough to allow a profit to the grower. This circumstance has been responsible for the abandonment of many willow holt. What is most needed in the willow industry in America is a peeling machine which would cost less than \$100. Several good machines have, in fact, been designed, but with one exception they are all too cumbersome and expensive. The basket-willow industry calls for a peeling machine which would be as useful to the willow grower as the small

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

It's the real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

hand corn sheller is to general farmers where corn is a minor crop. A successful peeling machine of the kind described would probably have a large sale, and its appearance on the market would give a stimulus to willow growing.

A poorly managed willow holt, even if well situated, will not pay, but a well-managed holt under less favorable conditions will return a good profit. Willow growing requires a certain amount of exact knowledge, and for this reason the cost to the beginner is generally higher than to the experienced grower. It has been calculated that from the fourth to the twentieth year of a holt the average annual net profit should be about \$100 an acre. The growing of willow, however, requires much labor (which must be obtained at low cost and is rather difficult to get. Although prices of willows are high at present, primarily because of the decrease in exports, it is, of course, impossible to say how long these prices will rule. Nevertheless, there is an increase in popularity of willow furniture, which at present is another factor in high prices.

SILVERFISH A PEST.

Obnoxious Little Insect That Feeds on Starch—Destroys Books and Clothing.

Housewives who are annoyed by damage done by insects to their books, papers, clothing, and other articles containing starch are advised by the department to spread a poisoned paste upon bits of cardboard and tuck these into crevices in bookshelves, backs of mantels, under washboards, and in the bottom of bureau and bookcase drawers. A thin boiled starch paste should be prepared by adding to the flour from 3 to 5 per cent powdered white arsenic (poison) and then using sufficient water to boil into a thin paste. This should be spread upon cardboard and allowed to dry. The preparation, however, is poisonous to human beings as well as to insects and it must be used with the utmost care.

The insect which does the damage is known by the name of popular names, such as silverfish, silver louse, silver witch, sugarfish, etc. It owes these names to its peculiar shlike form and its sleek gliding body. As long ago as 1693 it was described as "a very small silvery shining worm or moth which I found much conversant among books and papers." It is about one-third of an inch in length, tapering from near the head to the extremity of the body, and somewhat resembles a worm in appearance. Its entire body is covered with very minute scales, which give it its shiny appearance, and its six legs enable it to run about with great rapidity.

The silverfish is one of the most serious pests known to libraries, for it is particularly fond of the paste used in the binding of books. Heavily glazed paper is also attractive to it. Starched clothing, linen, or curtains may be seriously damaged if left undisturbed for any considerable period of time, and the insect also feeds upon the starch paste applied to wall paper. By cutting off, occasionally it gets into vegetable drugs or similar material which is left undisturbed for long periods, and it is an open question whether or not it ever attacks carpets and plush-covered furniture. A somewhat similar insect is commonly called in England a "fardel" because of its fondness for ovens and fireplaces, where the heat would destroy other insects.

Among the remedies for this household pest in addition to the poisoned paste is pyrethrum. Whenever this can be applied, as on bookshelves, it furnishes one of the best means for getting rid of the insect. Sulfur fuming, which is now recognized as one of the most efficient roach powders, will probably also be equally effective against the silverfish. It may be dusted by hand or applied with a powder blower wherever the silverfish is likely to occur. Frequent handling and airing of starched clothing and similar objects will probably be sufficient to prevent injury to these unless they are stored away in damp houses.

This insect is described in detail in a new Farmers' Bulletin of the department, No. 631, which may be had free on application.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Miss Allen Mason is spending a few days in Portland.

Miss Alice Twitcomb is visiting friends in Norway.

Mr. J. Harold Neal was a guest of Mr. L. L. Carver, Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Willey is spending a few days with relatives in Backfield.

Miss Grace Dean of South Paris was a guest of Mrs. F. L. Edwards last Thursday.

Mrs. Walter Clark and daughter of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Judd of Upton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Farwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Young were guests of relatives at Errol, N. H., a few days last week.

Mrs. W. S. Dearborn of Kennebunk, Me., is substituting at Dr. J. G. Gehring's for Miss Hodgdon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., were calling on friends in town, Sunday.

Miss Minnie Eagle has taken the position as assistant superintendent in the Wentworth Hospital at Dover, N. H.

Miss Kate Howe of Rumford, who was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Hiram Dean, last week, returned home, Monday.

Mr. Frank Gorman and family of Berlin, N. H., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Smith the first of the week.

Miss Bertha Cole has returned after spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cole, at East Bethel.

The friends of Mrs. Susan Koudrie, who is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Hiram Dean, are glad to learn she is gaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Biles and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wight of Dunbar, N. H., were guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Wight, Sunday.

Miss Ehrhardt, who has been the guest of Miss Shirley Russell the past few weeks, has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Maud Maxwell and daughter, Laura, and son, Donald, of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Maxwell's brother, Mr. Frank Taylor.

Mrs. E. Stevens and children, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thornton, have returned to their home in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Collins and son, Harold, have returned home after spending several weeks with relatives in Backfield, Lewiston and Dexter.

Mr. William Eldridge, who has been spending several days with his family at Mrs. George Cook's, returned to his home in Backfield, Mass., Tuesday.

Miss Mary Ann was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Bryant at Bangor, Monday. Miss Kathryn Bryant accompanied her home to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. A. T. Howe and daughter, Mrs. Florence, of Bangor, Mass., who are stopping at the Poland Spring Hotel, were calling on friends in town, Saturday.

Mr. Robert Hillings and family returned to their home in Northwater last Saturday, having spent two weeks with Mr. Hillings' mother, Mrs. Sarah Hillings.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring and Mr. W. J. Upton returned home from Bangor, Maine, Saturday, where they have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. George Varnsworth.

Mrs. Francis Rowe, who has been called for by Mrs. William Fairbank at the home of Edward King, has been moved to the home of Mr. L. S. Merrill, where she will be under the care of Mrs. Merrill.

The ladies' club of the Congregational church will hold their annual autumn sale of fancy and useful articles, house made ready and ice cream at the church, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Supper will be served at 6:30.

The annual Bartlett reunion will be held at Bangor Hall, East Bethel, Tuesday, Aug. 24. A picnic dinner will be served at noon. An afternoon program of songs and a drama will be given at 3 o'clock. All friends invited for the P. M.

Last Thursday the ladies' club met with Mrs. J. U. Partridge. After the business had received attention Miss Shirley Russell gave a talk upon the

"Birds of Bethel." Miss Russell is a lover of birds, insects and all the beauties of nature and is a very devoted student. Miss Ehrhardt delighted the ladies with several solos and responded generously to the request for special selections. Mrs. and Miss Partridge served a dainty lunch, and this will go upon the records as one of the pleasantest meetings of the season.

Mrs. Webster Woodbury and Miss Mary Dudley, who have been spending several weeks in Bethel, have gone to Portland to spend the remainder of Miss Dudley's vacation. She will return to Mendon, Mass., for the opening of her school about the middle of September.

The Yesper Service at the Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon was a beautiful service. Mr. William Eldridge and Miss Helen Ehrhardt were the soloists and a full chorus choir rendered several selections. The address was given by Miss Shirley Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y., who took for her subject the regular Christian Endeavor topic: "Be True to Your Ideals." She gave a history of Paul and his ideals, and his obedience to the Heavenly vision. The subject was treated under three heads: What are ideals? How to preach them. How to live up to them. It was a most interesting and inspiring meeting.

TEACHERS FOR BETHEL SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Byram announces the following list of teachers for the fall term, which opens Tuesday, Sept. 7. Villages: Ida Tibbitts, 1st and 2nd grades; Alta Smith, 3rd and 4th grades; Florence Springer, 5th and 6th grades; Alice M. Lane, 7th and 8th grades; East Bethel, Ethel M. Cole, Primary; Edna Bartlett, Grammar, North Bethel; Marion H. Frost, North West Bethel; Minnie L. Wilson, West Bethel; Mildred Chapman, West Bethel Flat; Mrs. Maud M. O'Reilly, South Bethel; Florence Cross, Bethel-Milton, Viola Bartlett.

The pupils who passed the examinations to enter a secondary school are: Carl Corkum, Annie Cross, Marjory Parwell, Henry Flint, Robert Hanson, Vivian Jackson, Bernice Keady, Carlton Lapham, Dora Somerville and Esther Tyler. All those who did not pass are requested to meet the Superintendent of School at the brick school house, between 9 and 11, Thursday, Aug. 26.

CONSUME MORE SALT.

Production of United States for 1914 a Record Breaker, According to United States Geological Survey.

The salt industry is in some respects unique among the mineral industries. Although most of the metallic and of the other non-metallic industries require industrial waste conditions and sometimes sharply fluctuate with them, the salt industry, presumably from its intimate association with the food supply of man, follows slowly but steadily upward, generally keeping pace with the increase in population. There has been a steady downward trend in the cost of this most necessary commodity, owing to the abundant sources of supply and also to the great advances made in the last few decades in methods of manufacture. The widespread distillation of salt, however, has led to great multiplication of manufacturing plants, so that plant capacity has greatly outstripped demand. This has tended to lower prices and to increase greatly efficiency of operation in the plants that have survived the keen competition.

The salt production of the United States in 1914 was the greatest yet recorded, according to W. C. Phalen, of the United States Geological Survey, namely, 1,814,643 barrels of 280 pounds each, or 4,572,626 short tons, valued at \$10,271,358. Compared with the production of 1913, which was the largest previously recorded, there was an increase in production of 407,353 barrels and of \$1,419,019 in value.

The domestic marketed production of salt in 1914 was 1,814,643 barrels and the imports were 934,210 barrels, the sum of the two quantities being 2,748,853 barrels. This figure, however, does not represent the quantity consumed, for there were exported 97,314 barrels, leaving for home use 2,651,539 barrels, an increase of 419,314 barrels over the consumption of 1913. The imports declined 171,147 barrels, compared with 1913, but the exports increased 83,593 barrels. The reported salt constituted only 2.7 per cent of the domestic consumption.

Salt occurs naturally in two distinct ways, as rock salt in beds or associated with bedded or sedimentary rocks, and in the form of natural brines or bitterns. It is prepared for market by simply mining, crushing, and cleaning the rock salt, or by evaporation, which may be either natural, or when the sun's heat is utilized, or artificial, when steam or direct heat is applied.

A TALK-HOLD PROBABLY.

Both—Mother, my feet hurt awful. Sister—It is asleep, probably. Both—Then it's got the nightmare.

SOUTH PARIS.

The trustees of the Riverside Cemetery Association have purchased from Clarence G. Morton a parcel of land for an addition to the cemetery. The land is situated on the Paris Hill road above the "sand hill."

Prof. Roy H. Porter and family of Ames, Iowa, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Porter. For the past nine years he has been connected with the Iowa State Agricultural College, but has resigned and has accepted a position with the New Hampshire State College at Durham, N. H.

Miss Nellie Whitman, who has for many years been on the faculty at Hebrew Academy has accepted a position as German instructor at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me.

Committees for the exhibit of Paris Orange at the Oxford County Fair have been appointed as follows: General committee, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ryerson, Frank Dudley, Mrs. Florence Hicks, Mrs. Annie Wheeler, Mrs. Hattie Bailey, Austin Stearns, Jr., Winslow Thayer and Henry Hammond. Food committee: Mrs. James Brett, Mrs. Eva Record, Mrs. Geneva Barrows, Mrs. Mary Stearns. Fruit committee: Richard Gates, Austin Stearns, Hiram Heald, James Millett, Joshua Colby, Sewall Rowe. Dairy committee: Mrs. Cora Talbot, Mrs. Rose Swan, Mrs. Edith Thayer. Vegetable committee: B. F. Hicks, William DeCoster, Arthur Talbot, Charles Sweet. Canned goods: Mrs. Della Macdon, Miss Minnie Edwards, Mrs. Gertrude Hammond, Mrs. Lottie Gates, Mrs. Achsa Shaw, Mrs. Anne Colby, Mrs. Gertrude Kenney. Flower committee: A. E. Morse, Mrs. Cora Whittemore, A. D. Park. Fancy work committee: Mrs. Jessie Scott, Mrs. Margaret Bowker, Miss Eva Andrews, Mrs. Lucy Edwards, Mrs. Abbie Abbott, Quill and rug committee: Mrs. Sadie Rowe, Mrs. S. E. Jackson, Mrs. George Judd, Mrs. Myrtle Gates, Knit goods committee: Mrs. Annie Kimball. The Fair Tans met at their rooms Monday evening for a business meeting. This was the first meeting in their new rooms which have recently been fitted up for them in the Dr. Carl S. Briggs building on Pleasant street.

Prof. Joy of Hebron, who was recently elected as Superintendent of Schools, will occupy the Richards house on Western Avenue. Mrs. Richards will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur D. Cummings, on Fore street.

Several from this place attended Field Day of the Maine Branch of the National Horsemen's Association at Bryant's Pond, Saturday, among whom were Frank Barrows and wife, E. L. Haggart and wife, Miss Myra Haggart and Miss Evelyn Wight.

Miss Adelaide Newhall of Waterville is visiting Mrs. Justina Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Briggs and daughter have returned from Rangeley where they have been visiting.

Mrs. Charles Frost has returned to her home in South Framingham, Mass., after several weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Maxwell.

Master Norman Nicholson of Beverly, Mass., is visiting at J. E. March's.

Miss Catherine Briggs has returned to Lynn, Mass., after a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Briggs.

Mildred Robinson of Portland is the guest of Mrs. John McPherson.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bertrand Whitman of Haverhill, Mass., are guests at Gilman Whitman's.

NORTH NEWRY.

Miss Florence Ellis will speak at the church for a few Sundays, beginning Aug. 23.

Mrs. Sarah Fickett is spending a few days with Mr. Sarah Kilgore.

Mrs. Fred Wight is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lane, of Errol.

Mrs. Owen Cole and two children were recent guests of Mrs. A. C. Little.

Charles Robertson is laying for Leon Wilber.

Willie Walker has bought an auto. H. F. Thurston and wife were in town, Friday.

P. P. Flint and family and Miss Adeline Flint of Boston took an auto trip to Bangor, Frye and Andover, Saturday.

Wallace Kilgore and wife of Bethel were in town, Sunday.

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BIRD HUNTING SEASON.

Began Last Monday, But There Have Been Many Important Changes in the Laws.

Under the game laws that were in effect until this year, the shooting of plover and sandpiper could begin on Aug. 1. This year, there could be no legal shooting of the birds until Monday, Aug. 16. The law really went off on the 15th, but Sunday is a close day for hunting any way, so that the open season began a day later this year than even the law allows.

Not only has there been a change in the law governing the shooting of these thin-legged birds, but there has been a change in the regulations affecting other birds. So important is this, that it might be well to quote the following from the new game laws:

"There shall be an annual closed season for ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, spruce partridge, woodcock, all varieties of wild ducks, brant, geese, plover, snipe, and other rails, coots and gallinules, as follows:

"On partridge and woodcock, above named, in the counties of Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Aroostook, Washington and Hancock from the 15th day of November of each year until the 14th day of September of the following year, both days inclusive; and in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, York, Knox, Waldo, Lincoln, Sagadahoc and Kennebec from the first day of December of each year until the 30th day of September of the following year, both days inclusive on all varieties of ducks, brant and geese, from the 16th day of December of each year to the 31st day of August of the following year, both days inclusive; on black-breasted and golden plover, jacksnipe and Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellowlegs, from the first day of December of each year to the 14th day of August of the following year, both days inclusive; on rails, including snipe, coots and gallinules, from the first day of December of each year to the 31st day of August of the following year, both days inclusive, during which closed seasons it shall be unlawful to hunt, chase, catch, kill or have in possession any of the above-named birds except as hereinafter provided; provided, further, that it shall be unlawful to hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy or have in possession at any time, any curlew, woodcock or any shore birds except blackbreast and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, woodcock and greater and lesser yellowlegs."

It will be seen from this, there has been an important change in the woodcock and partridge laws. In eight of the counties, the law remains the same, but in the other eight, it has been declared unlawful to kill these birds until after Sept. 30.

Another important change made in the laws of the State has been made so that the statutes of Maine will conform with the federal regulations. From now on, it shall be unlawful to hunt any game or other bird from sunset of one day until sunrise of the next. It shall also be unlawful to hunt any wild animal from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise of the following day. By these regulations, all night hunting will be done away with.

Under the old law, a hunter was allowed to kill but five partridges and 10 ducks in a day, though he was permitted to have in his possession at any one time 10 partridges and 15 ducks. The new law makes it illegal for a hunter to have in his possession more than five partridges or 10 ducks at any one time, the same number he is allowed to shoot. The law in regard to woodcock allows the shooting and possession of 10 woodcock and this has not been changed.

Even more important than the changes made in the bird laws at the last session of the legislature was the law which has placed a close time of four years on moose. The only opposition to the enactment of this measure came from representatives of Washington county. They were so much outnumbered, however, that they gave up and the close time was enacted. Hunt-

ing will, therefore, not have the privilege of taking home a moose, even if they would have the luck to see one. The license fee for non-resident hunters has been reduced from \$25 to \$10, the figure at which it was placed when the law was originally enacted. This, it is believed, will serve to bring more hunters into the State.

Of course there have been many other changes in the game laws, governing special localities, but these mentioned have been the principal ones affecting the hunting. The digging out of fox dens has been prohibited and all bear traps set in the woods must now be placed in a box with a roller on the outside of the structure informing the people that a bear trap is on the inside.

If a man wishes to become a guide, he must first have the endorsement of the municipal authorities in the town or city where he lives before a license is granted by the commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.

WATER ON THE FARM.

Pure and Abundant Supply a Prime Necessity—Mechanical Systems That Add Greatly to the Comfort of the Farm Household.

No questions are of greater importance to the farm family than the farm's water supply and the disposal of its sewage. The prospective builder should make certain that these problems are solved before he does anything else, for they lie at the foundation of the entire household's health and comfort.

Purity and abundance are the two essentials of water supply. Ordinarily, it has been calculated, each person on a farm will require 30 gallons a day, each horse from 10 to 15, each cow from 10 to 14, each hog from 1 to 3, and each sheep 1 gallon. If greater quantities are obtainable, so much the better.

Wells and springs are the usual sources of farm water. Both may easily be contaminated, and the vicinity should, therefore, be inspected for possible sources of pollution. In some cases typhoid epidemics have been traced to springs which have become polluted through fissures in the rock strata. Contamination may also reach well water through uncleaned joints in the masonry, and for this reason it is always well to cement the joints for a considerable distance from the top. Surface contamination can be guarded against by the erection of a suitable concrete curb.

Once an abundance of pure water has been secured there is no single improvement which will add so much to the comfort of the household as some mechanical system of making it readily available. Where the supply is obtained at an elevation above the house the matter is comparatively simple. A tank or reservoir can be built and pipes run down from it, through which the water will flow by gravity and from which it can be drawn at will. In the majority of cases, however, before the force of gravity can be utilized it will be necessary to pump the water into an elevated tank. Unless this is in the house itself it is likely to freeze during severe weather and cause trouble.

Of the various methods of elevating water the windmill is perhaps the most satisfactory in the majority of cases. Its first cost may seem rather high, but after it is once erected it costs little to operate and maintain. On the other hand, a large storage tank is a necessary precaution against long periods of calm weather when no wind blows and the mill stands idle. Water stored in this way becomes warm in summer and in winter is often too cold to give to stock.

The storage difficulty does not exist when the gasoline engine is used, but the engine has its own drawbacks. Although it does not cost so much to install as a windmill, its operating cost is considerably greater, depreciation is more rapid, and expensive repairs are required more frequently. A 1-1/2 to 2 horsepower engine, however, such as is generally used for pumping water, may be used advantageously for many other purposes on the farm as well. Air-cooled engines are recommended for the pumping is intermittent, for they will not freeze in winter. When steady, uninterrupted work is expected, and there is, therefore, no danger of freezing, water-cooled engines are to be preferred.

The pressure or pneumatic tank has the great advantage of enabling modern bathrooms with good water pressure to be located in any part of the premises. The tank also can be placed in the cellar and thus protected from danger of freezing. Under this system, water is pumped in against air pressure of from 40 to 60 pounds a square inch. The chief objection is the initial cost, which is always high.

Under favorable circumstances a rain is an economical and convenient means of elevating water. The rain, however, is not what in mechanical language is known as "efficient," and, in consequence, there must be a large supply of water before it is a feasible device. Under this system the necessary power is derived from the downward flow of the water itself, which is so controlled that it enables the rain to elevate a certain portion of it into a storage-tank. Much is wasted in the operation, however. Under certain circumstances this may be partially remedied by having the power furnished by the flow of other water.

On the ordinary farm, unless the sewage is disposed of properly, there is danger that the water supply may be polluted. Where privies are in use, they should be located so that no drainage from them can reach the source of water supply, but they should also be readily accessible. The ultimate disposal of the sewage may be accomplished in several ways.

A common but dangerous practice is to discharge it into a convenient stream. This may easily start a typhoid epidemic farther down the stream and should not be encouraged. Surface irrigation over the land is better, but here again care must be taken to prevent the infection of articles of food, such as lettuce, which are eaten raw.

LOCAL THUNDERSTORMS.

"Heat" Thunderstorms Difficult to Forecast—Caused by Atmospheric Conditions Over Small Territory.

One afternoon a short time ago a thunderstorm with quite a heavy down-pour of rain occurred over a portion of a certain county in the West. The shower had not been forecast by the Weather Bureau, and a few days later a letter of complaint was received, the writer stating that the storm had ruined a considerable acreage of cut alfalfa that had been allowed to lie out to cure, as the weather forecast had said nothing about showers.

Be that as it may, the science and art of weather forecasting never have been and never will be reduced to the basis of absolute certainty. The very operation of the natural laws of the universe preclude this, and with no type of weather is this impossibility of exact forecasting more in evidence than in the case of thunderstorm.

The forecasting of general thunderstorms over large areas is not so difficult, as these generally occur when, after a heated period, a large area of high barometric pressure with a pronounced fall in temperature follows the heated period, bringing with it thunderstorms and later a cool and clear period of at least several days' duration.

But there are other thunderstorms, occurring during periods of abnormal heat, that are caused by excessive air convection—that is, by the upward movement of air masses that are unduly heated by contact with the warm earth. These are carried upward to such an elevation that they become cooled by expansion to an extent that lowers the temperature of the warm air masses below the temperature of condensation, and rain therefore occurs.

These "heat" thunderstorms are frequently very local in character, as certain portions of the earth's surface become hotter than others, and consequently a "heat" thunderstorm often occurs in one locality, whereas only a few miles, or even a shorter distance, away there will be none at all. It is not an infrequent occurrence to have a severe thunderstorm over one portion of a large city while over other portions there will be none. It should also be added that these "heat" thunderstorms are usually followed by a quick return to the same heated conditions that preceded them, indicating a merely temporary disturbed condition of the atmosphere without prospects of permanent relief until the appearance of such a cool, high-pressure area as has been mentioned above.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mrs. Margaret Kendall, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to her home in Boston.

J. J. Spinney has finished gutting C. B. Foster's hay.

Blackberry pickers, who have been on Black Mountain, reported success.

Miss E. M. Furlong of Portland is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. A. Spinney.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ingalls, who have been visiting at C. D. Dean's, have returned to their home in Portland.

Miss Gertrude Grover of Gorham, Me., who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to her home.

Walter Emery is through cutting the hay on the Frank Littlefield place.

Bessie Walker is cutting the hay on Dr. Twiddle's farm in Ketchum.

Mrs. Frank Wilson of Magalloway is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Fowler, Jr.

AMERICAN PEACH CONCORD

The rapid militarists and the at any price advocates will take such satisfaction as they can out of the present universal disaster of "preparedness." As a matter of fact it is not likely that the United States is going to lose its head there are plain evidences that President Wilson down to the humble Congressman there is a situation to carefully map out a plausible defense for the United States without aping the military methods of European countries. Now could will be met, and new methods of

(Continued on page 6.)

AMERICA'S GREATEST CIGARETTE

Makers of the Turkish Trophies and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World